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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 176 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914 ONE ANNA

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

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Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
25th July	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
6th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	at Tons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th "	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	28th July
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3725	23rd "	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sak'moto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
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FOR
HIGH CLASS
PROVISIONS
WINES & STORES
Catalogue sent free on application

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	—	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6975	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6084	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poono A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	861	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED) IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotaons for—

IRE	ACCIDENT
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MOTOR CAR	FIDELITY
MOTOR CYCLE	GUARANTEE
BICYCLE	PLATE GLASS
LIVE STOCK	LIFT & HOIST

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For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m Direct.
LHASA, 2185 Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PURNEA	3906	.....Thursday 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	... " 20th Aug
*PUNDUA	3305	..... " 3rd Sept
†PENTAKOTA	3413	,, 17th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa, Zansibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent Sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
25th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam'r	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	18th May, 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA,
83, Medow Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }
And 6, Arsenal Road POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

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Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
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Unlike many Home firms, who through the exigencies of competition, have begun to flood the Indian market with circulars anent the ordering of goods direct from home, we have a stake in the country which by taxes we help to support and being on the spot we are able to ascertain that our customers have complete satisfaction in their selections. It stands to reason that we can show article after article until the right one is obtained, whereas, when ordering goods from Europe one buys, more or less, a "pig in a poke."

Therefore

SUPPORT ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

and remember that for all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Electro Plate and Pianos, we have made a study of the wants of the public in India and can best satisfy individual needs at prices which will compare most favourably with Home prices.

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Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000
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Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
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Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
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Some special features are:
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FORT, BOMBAY.
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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

FRESH PORK SAUSAGES made daily, GREATLY APPRECIATED at annas 12 per lb. Roast Pork, Corned Beef. Up-country orders invited. James Cornell, Prince's Dock. 2988B

TAILORS for Gentlemen's clothes also NATIVE CUTTER, good at managing Darjees. Contract work preferred. Apply Box No. 760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3304

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora Gali, Murree. Wanted ASST. MISTRESS Trained and Certificated. Government Pensionable post. Rs. 100, Furnished quarters. 3220.

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

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WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

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Those now in employment must obtain sanction to apply. Age not to exceed 35 years.
Apply with copies of papers to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railway, Central Workshops, Kuala Lumpur. 2115

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Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
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Agricultural	Poultry Farming
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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a GRADUATE. Apply stating terms. MANAGER, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3331

WANTED—A second hand ROLL-TOP WRITING DESK. Must be in good order. Write to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3321

WANTED—A competent European LADY TEACHER, for Local Boys' and Girls' School, 134, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, one hour daily. Apply with certificates. 3328

WANTED ROOMS in Byculla by a young man as early as possible. Address Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3334

WANTED at once QUICK TYPIST for five days with his own machine. Apply to RAGHUNATH MUKAND & CO, 91, Meadow Street, Bombay. 3335

WANTED an EURASIAN GIRL to assist in an European office. Must be neat, intelligent and hardworking Previous experience not necessary. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept. 3336

WANTED.—Two fully trained INDIAN NURSES for the GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL. Pay Rs. 25/- per month with free board and quarters and an annual uniform allowance of Rs. 20/- 3291

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a steamer sailing Sunday for Jeddah Apply,—to MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3311

COMPOSITORS wanted for Kanarese and Sindhi, must also have knowledge of English Composition. Apply Superintendent, BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Love Lane, Mazagaon." 3,300

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A young man desirous of getting employment is willing to work in a Commercial or Shipping Office or on board a ship as a clerk; good English correspondent or in any capacity that may be required of him. Apply to Box 759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3301

WANTED for the Surat Mission High School an experienced FIRST ASSISTANT, strong in English and History and Geography. A Christian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to REV. H. R. SCOTT, D.D., Mission House, Surat. 2122

WANTED ENERGETIC WOMEN knowing Marathi and Hindustani, to work as CANVASSERS among ladies of all nationalities. Good prospects for really hard working young women capable of influencing business among the ladies. Apply personally to SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Hornby Road. 3324

ENERGETIC, well educated, young man, English, age 23, desires to join a firm of ARCHITECTS as apprentice, or firm of BUILDING CONTRACTORS as assistant. Some experience in Drawing, Plans, etc. Capable Overseer. Initial salary immaterial. Apply to Box No. 758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3299

WANTED.—An Additional Professor of English, specially for correcting Composition Exercises, etc., pay Rs. 125, and a Professor of Philosophy, pay up to Rs. 150 per month, for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore. Apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society. 3046

WANTED for the RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL. One Graduate with Mathematics as 2nd ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 with future prospects and one Under Graduate with Persian on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 3298

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

WANTED a graduate for the Head Mastership of Victori High School, Khairagarh, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in 3 years. Preference will be given to one who is experienced in teaching, and is well-up in games, especially in Cricket and Tennis.
Apply with testimonials, up to the end of July 1914, to—
DIWAN,
Feudatory State,
Khairagarh, C. P.
District Raipur.
Dated Khairagarh.
17th July 1914. 2121

WANTED.

WANTED—NIGHT CLERK to receive telephone orders. Must speak English. Apply to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3337

WANTED PARTNER with CAPITAL Rs. 1,500 for a TRAVELLING CINEMA CO., Good prospects. Apply Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2122

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS for a Coach factory to canvass reparation work or building new carriages of any sort. Apply to Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3338

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED by an European Manufacturing Concern a NATIVE SALESMAN. Must be intelligent, hard working and a good linguist, one knowing book-keeping preferred. State salary required to which will be added a liberal commission. Genuine salesman only need apply giving experience and references to Box No, 764, Advt. Dept. 3339

WANTED—An experienced and expert Translator to translate from Urdu into English and vice versa for the Darbar Office. Previous experience in office work necessary, the pay to start with being Rs. 50 (fifty).
Apply at once with testimonials to the MADAR-UL-MOHAM of Charkhari State, C. I. 2114

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—COTTAGE PIANO by the famous maker, ERARD, extremely Sweet-toned, excellent condition, open to offers, apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3341

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage at Rampart Row Fort. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle" 2008

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS and COMMODIOUS STORIED BUILDING with a large compound and out-houses, situated at the foot of Pali Hill at Pali-Danda Road. Apply to REVD. C. A. D'ABREO, Roman Catholic Church, Koli Kalyan, via Santa Cruz. 3317

AUCTION SALE:—TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m., at the bungalow, next to the Mahomedan Tomb, Crawford Market, Paltan Road: Handsome and specially made to order household furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, Milner's safe, etc., of Conductor C. Sawyers of Supply and Transport Corps and others: CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 3322

TO BE LET.

APOLLO BUNDER. Open on all sides westerly facing, 3 Bed, 1 Dressing and 1 Drawing room E. L. and Fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Hornby Row. 3297

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 696 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET with immediate possession the 3rd floor of the Western block, with 4 bed rooms of "Chinoy Mansions," Colaba, lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Patel. Apply to MR. PATEL, next door. 3325

TO BE LET.—A very good FLAT in Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. Electric lights and fans and lift. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents,
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3307

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

A Pearl Fishery conducted on Government account will take place at Tondi, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency, on or about 27th August 1914.
20,500,000 oysters are estimated to be available for fishing.
Full particulars will be supplied by the undersigned.
JAMES HORNELL,
Superintendent of
Pearl and Chank Fisheries.
Tuticorin, 11th July, 1914. 3265

NOTICE.

JACARIAH JAN MAHOMED, Bill-Collector, and Canvaser, has been dismissed from our employ.
HAJEE & SONS,
Colaba Causeway.
July, 23rd 1914. 2113

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating	Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years	Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years	Rs. 38,75,000

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.
2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.
5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.
7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.
8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
9. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.
By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1914.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, from 1st August to 10th October, 1914.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 50
Each Lady	Rs. 15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gates.
3 No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Lady	Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1-0
Lady	Rs. 0-8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.
PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class.
With admision to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs 10-0
Without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure.	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 25th, 1914.
J. E. HUGHES, *Major*,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Race Course, Poona, 1st July, 1914. 2947

WARNING.

THE public are warned that the Bellasis Bridge has been declared by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Authorities to be unsafe for the passage of heavy traffic.
No load weighing over two tons will therefore be permitted to be carried over it until the defects have been remedied by the Railway Company.
Sd. S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd July 1914. 3330

NOTICES.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by THE CHAIRMAN up to 2 p.m. on 31st July, 1914 for the post of the ENGINEER and ASSESSOR, on a graded monthly pay of Rs. 900—60—1,200 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month for the Municipality of Howrah adjoining Calcutta, a large manufacturing town with a population of about 1,79,000.
Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40 years and must be either members or Associate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or else possess an Engineering degree or diploma granted by a well-known University or College.
Applicants must have had not less than 8 years practical experience of engineering works at least 5 years of which must have been spent in supervising construction or on practical out-of-door work and during not less than 3 years they must have been either in responsible control of the construction of important works or else responsible for designing engineering works of magnitude.
Applicants should have had actual practical experience of as many as possible of the following branches of Engineering:—Waterworks, Sewerage, Drainage, Building Construction, Electric lighting and power, and Road making.
Preference will be given to those who have had actual Municipal experience in a large town in England or in India.
The appointment will be at first for a term of 5 years which will be liable to be extended at the discretion of the Commissioners. The Engineer and Assessor will, however, be liable to removal during his time of office for misconduct, neglect of or incapacity for his duties but only with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.
The appointment will be subject to the usual rules relating to Provident Fund, Leave, etc., particulars of which will be supplied on application.
Candidates are further requested to state in their Applications their age, nationality, present employment and other necessary particulars and to enclose copies of selected testimonials with dates of receipt of their degrees or diplomas.
W. S. HOPKYNS,
2121 Chairman.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of Secretary to the Schools Committee, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment is subject to the Leave and Pension, &c., Regulations of the Corporation, particulars of which will be supplied on application.
Candidates should possess high educational qualifications and experience as well as administrative ability.
The select candidate will be required to produce a medical certificate of fitness and to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.
Applicants are requested to state their age, nationality, experience and present employment, if any, and to send copies only of their testimonials with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th August 1914.
R. P. MASANI,
3340 Municipal Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to clients who had business relations with the following firms viz., "Mr. H. S. Dikshit," Messrs. Dikshit and Hiralal" and "Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha," Solicitors, that they may attend at the office of Messrs. DHANJISHA BATLIVALA, Solicitors 1, Hummam Street, Fort, and take away their papers within one month from the date hereof failing which the said papers will be destroyed and no claim will be thereafter entertained regarding the same.
Dated at Bombay this 25th day of July 1914.
DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA &
SOONDERDAS,
3315 Solicitors High Court.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MILLS, GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, 1914, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), at the ground floor of the building No. 219 of Mr. Sharafalli Mamooji near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla the following Machinery and Engine.
By order and on account of the Concerned:—
One Steam Engine 30in. stroke 7½ ft. Fly Wheel by Messrs. Tanji Brothers suitable for Ginning and Pressing Factories New Hydro Extractors by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent; Screw cutting lathes complete 6ft.; Drilling machines; Hand screw Press; Rotary Pumps; New Flour Mills; Hangers and Wall brackets for Mills; self-oiling pedestals etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH JULY, AND THE FOLLOWING DATES TO BE FIXED HEREAFTER, COMMENCING, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). EACH DAY.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, 1914, and the following dates to be fixed hereafter commencing at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), each day, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned in the shop of "Money School" or "Mohamadi Mahal," on Kalbadevi Road, remaining stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. V. Moosa and Co. comprising:—
Rich woollen tweeds, woollen vestings, woollen and cotton shirts, English ready-made coloured and white shirts, woollen and cotton gurnseys, woollen and cotton socks, stockings, silk ties, linen collars, soft collars, braces, hats, fancy goods, ready-made clothes, electric sewing machines, glass door show cupboards, counters, tables, large shelves, shop furniture, electric fans, lights, tailor's implements, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Round Pearls, suitable for European Markets.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th day of July 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the verandah of Seth Naginchand Foolchand Oostad's House, opposite the Khara Koova, in Javeri Bazar, out of Fort, by order of Messrs. Sanalal Laloobhai Banker Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayab Hassam.—
1 bunch of 7 strings containing 28 pearls about 79 chows, about 56½ carats.
1 string of 1 pearl, about 5½ chows, about 2 7/8 carats.
The pearls are on view at the Vendors' above address.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

A. NENSEE & CO.,

NO. 131, HILL MAIN ROAD, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 26TH JULY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 26th day of July, 1914, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. A. NENSEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bungalow No. 131, Hill Main Road, Bandra, at their Auction Room, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, rich glass ware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, hanging and table lambs, cushion chairs, handsome hall cabinets, large chiffoniers, punjab and iron frame chairs, carpet cushion office chairs, glass door book cases, iron and brass double bedstead, and brass double bedsteads, iron single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets.
The property of a gentleman and others.
A. NENSEE & CO.
25th July, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 127-129, Case No. 476. Nowroji Hill Road.
Building Street Nos. 126-128, Case No. 216, Memonwada Road, and also at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Building Street Nos. 3, 35-38. Case Nos 202-169, Haines Road, and Agripada.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 26th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Paltan Road, opposite the Art School, Crawford Market, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned & silk-lined suite of sofas & chairs, handsome side & corner cabinet fancy tiled teapoys, marble stone tables rich engravings, table ornaments and vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's safe Singer's sewing machine, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of Conductor C. Sawyers of Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 27th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). at their Room No. 16. Apollo Street Fort, a great quantity of grey, white coloured and woollen piecegoods furniture, horses, carriages, bicycles &c.

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, arm and armless chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, book stands, marble top tables, clothes basket, wall clocks, phonographs &c.

1 sweet-toned Pianola with 49 musical paper rolls.

One lot Japanese goods such as tea sets, flower vases etc.

By order of the concerned:—1 big C. ubb's safe.

The property of a European gentleman:—

One 16-bore gun by Army and Navy.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq. the Acting official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Re. Yenkamma Bai widow of Lingoo Rajan:—

One lot of country tobacco in bags, country bidies, snuff, brass and iron scales with weights, broken timepiece, metal watch, wall clock show case, empty soda-water bottles, soap bars, pictures in frame &c.

Re. Keshrimal Balchand:—

One lot blankets, country-made checks, black cotton jubilee, dhoties, chintz, jamdani, hoses &c.

Re. Teja Velji & ors:—Iron safe, mehta boxes, gadlas takias, copying press, two pairs silver anklets, common cas box.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2. Rubber tyred light victorias.
2. Rubber tyred light vis-a-vis.
1. Rubber tyred light Brougham.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's second hand & new bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE OF LAND AT THE VILLAGE OF MAJAS WITHIN THE LIMIT OF VILLAGE OF GOREGAON KHOTA.

Under instructions from and by the order of B. N. Lang Esg., the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Culliandas Damoderdas and with the consent and concurrence of Bai Aimai, widow and Executrix of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabji Jamsetjee Sodawater-wala, Messrs Crawford Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 30th July, 1914 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following property.

PARTICULARS,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at the village of Majas within the limit of the village of Goregaon Khota and standing in the name of Culliandas Damoderdas and bearing Survey No. 72, Falni No. 6, admeasuring 4 acres, 16 goonthas, assessed together with local fund at Rs. 1-13-9 and bounded on the East by water passage and beyond it by Survey No. 6 Falni No. 1 of Padri Yavraj on the West by Survey No. 73 Pot No. 1 of Sevrani Lores Korenell, on the South by Survey No. 72 Falni No. 5 of the Khote of the village of Goregaon and on the North by Survey No. 72, Falni No. 10, of Servin Lores Korenell together with a hut, two unbuilt wells and trees standing thereon.

Fort further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., attorneys for the said Official, Assignee at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH A BIG BUFFALO STABLE AT MAHOMEDAN STREET NEAR THE RIPPON ROAD.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Mortgagees and one a/c and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor, Haji Mahomed Haji Ali Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 1st August, 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following Valuable landed property on the premises, by Virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of March 1911 executed by the said late Haji Mahomed Haji Ali in favour of the mortgagees.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras tenure situate at Mahomedan Street, near the Rippon Road, in the City and Registration Sub-

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD and Co., (*Contd.*).

District of Bombay together with messuages, tenements buffalo Stables and other Structures, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4975 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New No. 13639, old Survey No. 275 New Survey No. 1/3536 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 248-247 246 and 249 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the property of Borah Abdul Husein, on or towards the South by the said Rippon Road, on or towards the West by the Property of Sewoo Saiboo and Muddoo Saiboo and on or towards the East by the property of Goolam Husein Mistry.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne ' Co. Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE FIRST QUALITY DIAMONDS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Makundram Hiralal.

2 large white first quality diamonds.

1 medium size first quality diamond.

Also by order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 665 of 1913 (Kanjee Pragjee v. Premjee Vallabhdass and another).

One nose ring set with large pearls and diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 grey arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 motor cycle speedometer by J. W. Jones, showing miles per hour, indicates miles, season miles and daily miles complete.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Cooverjee Pitamber, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Bhagwandas Parashram and on account and risk of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Agents, the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.:—

44 full pressed bales Bengal Rotak cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Hornby Road, and Medows Street, Fort, above Messrs. Vafiadis and Co., and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood office furniture consisting of revolving top writing table, office chair, book cases, show cases, revolving book stand, reclining sofas, drawing room suite, cabinets, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one sweet toned square piano, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, China matting, durry carpets etc., etc., the property of Dr. F. E. Davar Dental Surgeon, changing his office. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser. Tulsidass Gordhandass an insolvent.

Of Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills.

98 Bales each 100 pieces Susi Split No. 216, 21X24 yds.

109 Bales each 100 pieces Susi Split No. 510, 23X24 yds.

38 Bales each 100 pieces Susi Split No. 116, 24X24 yds.

63 Bales each 60 pieces Dyed cotton Susi No. 83 1/2.

7 Bales each 80 pieces Stripe check No. 988, 27X24 yds.

Of Jacob Sassoon Mill.

11 Bales each 60 pieces check No. 6,116 27X24 yds.

4 Bales each 60 pieces bleached twill No. 851, 27X24 yds.

15 Bales each 60 pieces bleached twill No. 9,999, 27X24 yds.

10 Bales each 60 pieces check No. 81, 27X24 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and taken delivery within 3 days.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE AND FURNITURE FAN, ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of the concerned at No. 72, Medows St., Fort, (on the house opposite the junction of Hummam and Medows Street) all the stock in-trade of the above shop consisting of rolled gold and platinum jewellery, silver and electro-plated ware etc., and office furniture such as cupboards, show cases, chairs, table, electric fan, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared immediately.

On TUESDAY the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 53 Medows Street, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram and Co. Jewellers) a quantity of piece goods and the following furniture such as cupboard, chairs, single and doubled teak-wood tiled bedsteads, single and double glass door almiras, writing dressing and washhand tables, cloth and glass screens, tiled teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, flowers in glass domes (fancy ornaments) wall clocks, phonographs and records etc. etc.

By order of Shavakshah D. Mehta (watch maker) and on account and at the risk of Kalianji Purshoram.

Property of a gentleman:—

2 chub locked iron safes size 26X18X20 and 28X22X22.

By order the office concerned:

1 Lot Cycle tourist and pin proof tyres.

1 Lot electric torches, pocket lamps, house lamps etc.

Property of a gentleman:—

1 Sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson.

1 Clothes press, iron bedstead, English baba cot, mahogani dining table, folding table etc.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's cycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN THE COMPOUND STORE OFFICE AT MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th of July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of the Deputy Superintendent Telegraph Stores, sell at Mazagaon in the compound of the Government Telegraph Stores, all the unserviceable stores of the said department consisting of a very large quantity of cast and wrought iron such as sockets, hand winch, rail cap parts, anchors, tubes, angle iron, tubular brackets, couplings tools of sorts, &c., cables of sorts, flexible wire, stay wire, iron wire of sorts, dry cells of sorts, Manilla ropes, tees flats, rusty stalks, accumulate plates, bulbs of sorts, ladders (iron) of sorts, a quantity of canvas hose, lot of bronze, copper and iron wires, a quantity of scrap iron and copper and steel wire empty oil drums and uany other sundry articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The Balance to paid and goods to be cleared within 8 days from date of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND HAND-PRESS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., one hand-press and teak and black wood, Mehogany polished furniture consisting, of dining tables, revolving chair, writing, washing and dressing tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites, panel and glass door book cases, reclining sofa, chest table, fancy almyrah, arm and armless chairs, dirty cloth basket, meat safe, cane and leather lined easy chairs, phonographs records, etc., etc.

By the order of the Concerned 1 hand-press.

The property of a private gentleman: washing Stands, Piano William typewriter, 1 baba folding chair, etc., etc,

D'LAL & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

4-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA

The Gipsy Violinist

Press and Public admit she is the most gifted artiste ever seen in this city.

THE
TWO PHILMERS
TWO PHILMERS
The Clever were-walkers.

CLEO. PEEL
CLEO. PEEL

A comedienne with songs that are entertaining.

GAIETY EXCLUSIVES

THE FIGHT
BOMBARDIER WELLS
V.
COLIN BELL
THE DRAMA

THE
LURE OF NEW YORK.

A picture for the Sportsman
and
A picture for every one.

POPULAR PRICES,
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Great Spectacular Drama.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

4,000 Feet—In Four Chapters.

A picture which cost thousands of pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 Men and Horses have taken part. The Story is based on the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK OF THE ASSYRIANS ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A scene unparalleled in the realm of moving pictures.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE PAPERS AT HOME.

Here are a few Opinions:—

"Almost too realistic"—*The Times.* "Its scenes are magnificent"—*The Stage.*

"One of the three greatest films the world has ever seen"—*Pearson's.*

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

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THE IMPERIAL PICTURES—THE WINDOWS OF THE WORLD.

TO-NIGHT WE SHALL PRESENT

UNDER THE SPELL OF THE SYREN

OR

A FAITHFUL LIKENESS

A MAGNIFICENT COLORED PHOTO PLAY BY PATHE' FRERES

4000 FEET. PERFECT PICTURES. 4000 FEET.

The life story of Clariosa, Signora the Adventuress and the captives whom she so wonderfully overcame with her beauty is a great theme for the camera. This film is indeed

A POWERFUL STORY OF INFATUATION.

PATHE'S GAZETTE. RUSSIAN DANCES. | OUR PROGRAMME | A FAITHFUL HORSE A LOVER IN THE LAUNDRY.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12 p. m.

PRIZE SHOWS ON Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30. POPULAR PRICES. UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Please note that OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE change of Programme will henceforth take place on every Wednesday instead of Saturday, this being the last change of Saturday Programme running till next Tuesday.

THE MOST INTERESTING TRIO IN THE CINEMA WORLD.

A unique opportunity offered by the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Three Stars! Three Stars!

1. "HER SISTERS ORDEAL."
2. "REIGN OF TERROR."

AND

3. "FEAR."

You will never be able to judge which is best.

Mind, you will very rarely secure such an opportunity of witnessing three Star Films in a single programme.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee with valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30. (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

MDLLE. ELECTRA

The Human Dynamo.

MISS MAY LEWIS

The Chorus Songstress.

MR. DAN CLIFFORD

In character songs.

MISS PATTI O'HANLON

The Irish Contralto.

THE TANGO GIRLS

In new dances.

BLACK RODRICK THE POACHER

A Scottish Drama.

MATINEES

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30 p.m.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

NOW READY.

WILSON

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ON

SANSKRIT AND THE DERIVED LANGUAGES

DELIVERED IN 1877

by

Sir R. G. BHANDARKAR, K. C. I. E,
LL. D., Ph. D.

Price Rs. 2-8,

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Book-seller, Bombay.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
in course of increase to ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Uncalled Capital ..... £ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14 ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

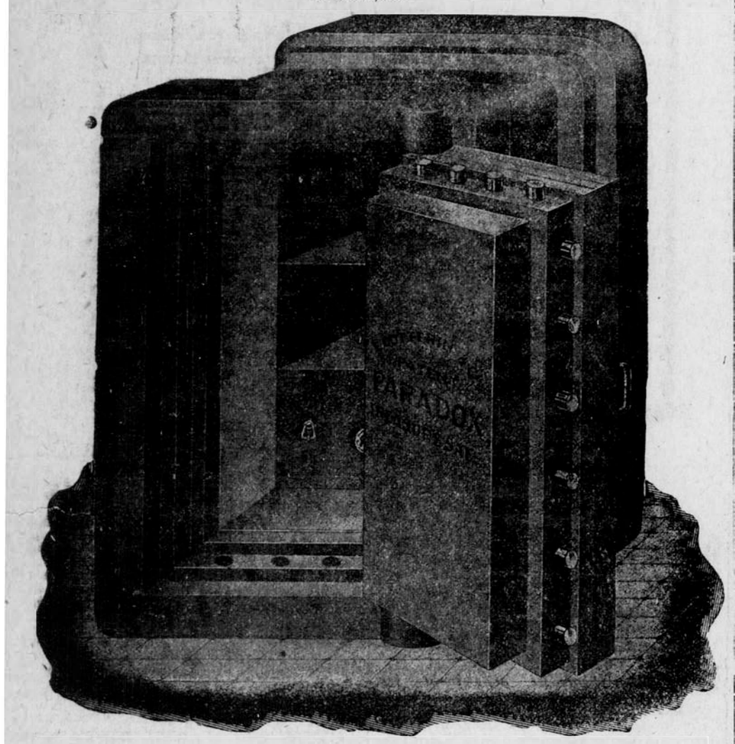
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

A REVOLUTION IN SAFE SECURITY.

A NEW PATENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

No. 2058/09.



DESCRIPTION OF THE

Patent (British) "Paradox" Bolting Mechanism.

This bolting arrangement is called the "PARADOX" because to open the Door of Safe, it is necessary to lock the Locks.

The Security of all Safes and Strong Rooms hitherto made depends entirely upon the locks, which, if destroyed by mechanical, chemical, oxy-acetylene or explosive process enable the burglar to open the Door by simply turning the Handle and withdrawing the bolts.

In the "PARADOX" this is impossible, as this Patent Mechanism absolutely reverses and supersedes all the old methods, and, if one or both of the two locks which are put upon the "Paradox" Doors were destroyed, the Safe or Door would **remain locked,** and be **even more secure than before.**

The reason is that, by a very ingenious device, the Bolts which hold the Door secure are made to be **altogether independent of the Locks.**

"Paradox" Doors have, according to size and quality, from six to thirty **independent Bolt, each Bolt acts as a Lock,** and it is impossible for anyone to operate upon all these Bolts, as each one is independent of all the others.

Another advantage in the "Paradox" is that the **Safe locks without a Key.** All you have to do is to push the Door to **and it is securely locked.**

In short, **if the Locks are destroyed, the mechanism which is necessary for opening the Door** is also destroyed, and the burglar is completely baffled.

The mechanism is varied on every Door. **No two Doors are made alike** and we hold the plans of every Door made.

"PARADOX" Safes and Strong Room Doors have been supplied to :—

The Corporation of Birmingham. The Birmingham Jewellers & Silversmiths Association.

And numerous others. *Testimonials can be supplied.*

Prices, etc., may be had on application from Sole Agent for India :

M. A. PATHERIA, 12, Forbes Street. **BOMBAY,** where the Safe may be seen.
Telegrams "Patheria," Bombay.

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PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!
is merely to draw your attention to the fact that
WE ARE
ADVERTISING EXPERTS.
Anything & everything in up-to date Advertising
THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

7th Sunday after Trinity, 26th July.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. **Clergy:** Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns, 247, 281, 520, 319; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmsley in C. Hymns 196, 243, 266. Collections for Chuch Expenses. Daily matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m., On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. G. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., **Holy Communion;** 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., **Evening Service.**

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, **Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev.** Canon D. L. Joshi and **Rev. L. Hari.** 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collection for the S.P.C.K. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Fora Road—Clergy: Rev **A. J. P. French** M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (choral), 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplin: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—**Chaplain: The** Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church. 5-15 p.m., Children's Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. —9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacherff Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). **Preacher: Rev. M. B.** Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Blancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder —Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.— 11 a.m., Morning Service. **Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner;** 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. **Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.**

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla —Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemaeber, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m., Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m. 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.— 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.— Chaplain: Rev& Fr. F. Hellingkamp, S.J., Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benedictions.

LADY HARDINGE.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

We have been asked to publish the following appeal :—

An Appeal to the Women of India.

Dear and beloved sisters,

Lady Hardinge's inexpressibly sad and unexpected death has caused deep and universal sorrow in India. But we women of India feel the loss as keenly as anybody; indeed we have greater cause for sorrow than even our fathers, husbands and brothers. Lady Hardinge, from the inception of her distinguished career in India, worked devotedly for the amelioration of our lot, and when the Women's College at Delhi is built, it will be the source of incalculable good to the people in general, it is true, but more especially to Indian women. The death of such an earnest, energetic and disinterested worker leaves a void which it is difficult to fill; and when we recall to mind the rare coolness, courage, resourcefulness and womanly devotion Lady Hardinge displayed on that tragic day of December, 1912, we, the women of India, feel we cannot sufficiently mourn the loss of such a lady. But I have every hope you my beloved sisters will not allow our great sorrow on this occasion to end in idle moanings. You all showed your appreciation of Lady Hardinge's admirable self-possession and dutifulness at a trying period of her life in a practical way. I appeal to you all now to come forward once again with your contributions, however small, to raise a memorial to the great lady whom an All-Merciful God has taken into His Grace. An All-India Memorial to Lady Hardinge located at Delhi,—the centre of her philanthropic labours,—the scene consecrated by the greatest act of virtuous womanhood,—in the form most agreeable to her charitable and unselfish spirit, is the least we, the grateful women of India, can take in hand to mark our genuine respect for her memory. An organization is undoubtedly necessary to give the idea a shape. I will spare no pains to work in that behalf. Meanwhile, I beg to start an All-India Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund with my humble contribution of, Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand). Any contributions from my beloved sisters will be thankfully received by me and all the leading Banks in India.

JERBANOO M. B. DADABHOY.

Nagpur, July, 22nd.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You are doubtless aware that I have instituted a suit against the amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma Ltd., for the balance of my salary and other dues, and that the case is still *sub judice*. On the 13th instant certain proceedings transpired in the High Court, and such proceedings were accurately and fully reported in your esteemed journal, on the following day. Unfortunately a certain journal published a one-sided report which contained matters that did not at all transpire in Court. The journal in question very kindly published an apology and correction on the succeeding day; but I find that, while the defamatory and contemptuous statements have been telegraphed to all the other newspapers in India, the apology and correction remain behind the comparatively secluded walls of the journal that originally erred. In justice to me, a stranger in Bombay, I ask that, if it be within your power, you will be good enough to cause the facts stated herein to be published as widely throughout India as have been the statements which prejudice my interests. I earnestly hope that you will help me to dispel this odium.—Yours, etc.

H. T. ENGLEKEN,
Resigned Travelling Secretary,
A. S. R. S.

July 23.

The Punjab Government is now taking action on the recommendations of the Sanitary Conference held at Simla last year. Resolutions have already been issued by Government laying down the policy to be followed in connection with rural sanitation, and announcing the creation of a service of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors in municipal towns. A third resolution is now under consideration dealing with town-planning and congested areas.

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Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the "Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Notdrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations :

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not to general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

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The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get **AMRUTANJAN** or not get other preparations which flood the market Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.
Sold by Medicine Vendors.

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Perlas	Per box of 25	Rs. 3	0
Reina Victoria	„ 50	„ 6	12
High Life in the East	„ „	„ 5	0
Cortado Deliciosos	„ „	„ 4	8
Cortado de la Reina	„ 100	„ 7	8
Londress	„ „	„ 7	12

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MOST TIDY, CLEANLY, ATTRACTIVE.

NOT A TRIAL ORDER
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 1.48in., Rawalpindi 0.83in., Lahore 0.42in., Hissar 0.15in. and Delhi 0.95in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the south-west and the north Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.07in., Mainpuri 0.10in., Jhansi 0.95in. and Allahabad 0.75in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been widespread in Sind and fairly general in Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 1.77in., Kaarchi 0.86in., Bikaner 2.04in. and Ajmer 0.43in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and fairly general in Central India West; Deesa has had 0.12in., Ahmedabad 0.56in., Surat 0.48in. and Indore 0.18in. In Kathiawar, Veraval reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.48in., Hoshangabad 0.91in., Khandwa 0.38in., Amraoti 0.21in. and Nagpur 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy; Bombay has had 4.40in., Ratnagiri 4.41in., Mormugao 1.05in. and Karwar 2.31in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ahmednagar has had 0.17in., Poona 1.64in., Sholapur 2.63in., Bijapur 0.66in., Belgaum 5.40in., Nizamabad 3.27in. and Hyderabad 2.00in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast and in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Sind, the United Provinces and the Punjab, fairly general in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore. Some showers have been reported also from the south-east Madras and Kathiawar. There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the north Konkan, the Deccan, Sind and the south-west Punjab but some decrease in amount in the north Punjab and both in area and amount in Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjab, local rain in Sind and some showers in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 24th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr. obs.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	89.5	84.6	65	0.00	..	0.00
Jask	95.6	87.1	71	0.78	..	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	92.9	84.2	79	0.49	..	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	78.6	89	1.48	4.11	2.28
Rawalpindi	82.9	71.9	91	0.83	11.71	3.67
Lahore	87.1	79.8	84	0.42	10.43	4.42
Sirsa	91.6	77.6	86	0.15	6.26	..
Ambala	93.7	80.3	72	..	7.89	—1.46
Delhi	90.0	..	86	0.95	9.07	—0.65
UNITED PROVINCES— AGRA—						
Agra	87.5	80.0	95	1.07	14.39	4.29
Mainpuri	94.3	79.2	91	0.10	5.99	—2.92
Jhansi	86.6	77.0	87	0.95	15.89	1.91
Cawnpore	90.4	78.3	91	0.06	9.45	—2.54
Allahabad	91.1	79.7	79	0.75	21.86	8.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	97.1	78.2	93	1.77	3.45	2.47
Karachi	85.9	76.8	87	0.86	6.19	2.97
Ajmer	83.7	76.4	91	0.43	6.95	—0.83
Jaipore	87.4	77.3	87	0.04	13.99	—5.95
Kotah	89.6	79.4	79	..	11.88	1.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.1	78.9	89	0.01	3.99	—3.12
Dwarka	85.1	79.7	84	..	11.60	3.74
Veraval	82.9	77.0	87	0.10	8.01	—0.72
Rajkot	88.1	76.0	84	0.06	12.15	—1.01
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	77.6	85	..	16.97	8.99
Surat	86.3	75.6	95	0.48	36.47	14.71
Ahmedabad	89.6	76.6	89	0.56	13.58	—0.83
Deesa	87.2	76.4	89	0.12	5.91	—3.30
Neemuch	80.5	74.0	91	0.02	14.09	3.48
Indore	80.9	71.4	93	0.18	11.94	—1.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	75.7	93	0.48	14.40	—7.29
Saugor	79.0	73.6	92	..	14.40	—3.70
Hoshangabad	80.5	74.4	93	0.91	25.63	7.45
Khandwa	83.0	74.9	84	0.38	11.63	—0.70
Akola	80.9	73.5	80	0.02	11.07	—2.29
Amraoti	78.7	72.4	91	0.21	8.99	—5.24
Nagpur	81.7	74.7	86	0.25	16.44	—3.65
Chanda	83.5	74.2	93	..	13.95	—7.60
Raipur	82.6	75.8	95	0.02	12.53	—7.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	75.6	93	4.40	32.88	—7.20
Ratnagiri	83.1	72.1	91	4.41	63.53	5.70
Mormugao	79.7	74.7	94	1.05	?	?
Karwar	80.7	73.0	90	2.31	88.55	17.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.3	73.4	86	0.08	10.94	2.56
Ahmednagar	79.8	68.5	87	0.17	8.87	1.12
Poona	78.6	68.5	95	1.64	15.08	—4.81
Sholapur	83.8	70.4	95	2.63	11.24	2.99
Bijapur	79.1	69.1	94	0.66	2.99	—2.06
Belgaum	69.3	68.5	97	5.40	33.42	12.60
Aurangabad	81.7	70.2	90	0.02	12.96	2.62
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.9	70.2	95	3.27	24.92	—12.38
Hyderabad	82.9	68.6	96	2.00	18.20	9.14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.5	72.6	93	1.30	78.04	10.00
Calicut	80.1	?	95	1.08	59.88	1.30
Cochin	85.5	72.7	90	0.93	42.80	—3.51
Colombo	86.2	73.3	87	0.01	13.36	1.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	74.0	91	1.75	8.74	—0.81
Bellary	83.3	73.1	82	0.55	1.30	—2.03
Guddapah	93.4	73.5	90	0.90	6.21	0.22
Madras	88.9	77.5	73	0.30	2.65	—2.31
Bangalore	72.8	64.8	96	0.26	5.09	—0.87
Coimbator	81.5	70.7	90	0.21	2.58	—0.08
Trichinopoly	92.5	77.8	60	..	0.66	—1.77
Negapatam	95.1	77.7	74	..	1.07	—1.73

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th July 1914 was 29·702 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Rainfall occurred in every part of the country and has been fairly heavy in Bombay, Hyderabad and the northwestern desert.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, north-east Baluchistan, Sind, Central India, west Central Provinces, the west coast of the peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad Mysore, the Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, East Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair and Victoria Point two inches; Mergui one and a half; Lashio and Silchar one; Darjeeling one and a half; Sambalpur, Purena, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Murree one; Lyllpur four; Multan one and a half; Cherat two; Jacobabad one and a half; Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi three-quarters, Bikaner two; Mount Abu one; Nowgong one and a half; Hoshangabad one; Seoni one and a half; Bombay and Ratnagiri four; Karwar two; Poona one and a half; Sholapur three; Belgaum five; Nizamabad three; Gulbarga one and a half, Raichur one; Hanamkonda, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mercara two, Mangalore one and a half; Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore one; Masulipatam and Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Baluchistan and; United Provinces, and a decrease in the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 23rd July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	29.551 inches
Temperature of Air	..	78.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.6 „
Dew Point	..	76.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.938 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	..	10.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	80.4 „
Minimum do. do.	..	75.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	W
Movement of Wind do.	..	279miles.
Fall of Rain	..	6.28inches.
Total fall during month	..	15.50 „
Do. do. year	..	32.34 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	..	1.37 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
F	24	m 0 30 s	29 1	24	m 5 34	16 7
					6 32 s	18 10
S	25	m 0 23	26 11	25	m 6 15	15 2
		1 6 s	29 3		7 8 s	18 2
S	26	m 1 8	27 2	26	m 6 56	15 2
		1 42 s	29 1		7 46 s	17 7
M	27	m 1 54	27 9	27	m 7 37	16 7
		2 18 s	28 8		8 27 s	17 1
Tu	28	m 2 42	26 11	28	m 8 21	16 5
		2 55 s	27 11		9 12 s	16 10
W	29	m 3 37	26 6	29	m 9 13	18 10
		3 36 s	27 1		10 3 s	16 9
Th	30	m 4 46	26 0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 s	26 2		11 7 s	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 24 (Friday)	„ 6h. 13m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 25 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 13m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 26 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 27 (Monday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 16m
„ 22 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 15m.	„ 7h. 16m
„ 23 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 15m	„ 7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29·8m p.m. Last quarter 15th, 1h, 1·1m. p.m.; Apogee. 15th 8·6h, p.m.; New Moon. 23rd 8h. 8·4m. a.m.; Perigee 28th 5·5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21·0m. a.m.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The health of the city during the week ended on Saturday last did not disclose any improvement, either as regards the general mortality or plague. Indeed, the total mortality (539) showed an increase of 25 cases, while plague accounted for 20 deaths, or three more than in the previous week. Similar was the case with the mortality from both small-pox and cholera, the former showing an increase of two cases and the latter three, in comparison with the figures of the week previous. As to other ailments, fevers of all kinds accounted for 45 deaths during the week under notice, diarrhœa 35, dysentery 23, debility 45, old age 22, tubercular diseases 7, diseases of the nervous system 38, pthisis 25, and other diseases of the respiratory system 159. There were two cases of poisoning, one of drowning, six of injuries, three of premature birth and thirty of still-birth. According to the age classification, during the week under notice 180 died under one year, 74 were from one to five years old and the remaining 285 were above five years. From the point of view of race and religion the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 24, Brahmans 21, Bhatias 2, Hindus of other castes 248, Hindus of low castes 57, Mussalmans 125, Parsis 25, Jews 8, Native Christians 22, Eurasian 1, Europeans 4, and Buddhists 1. The total number of births during the week was 346.

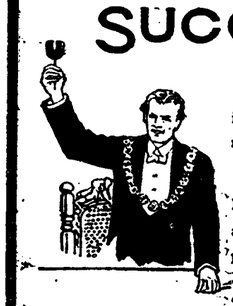
REPORTED THEFT.

Maganlal Damoderdas, Superintendent of the Jain Boarding House at Lamington Road, has reported to the police that on the 16th instant he placed a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 160, in a safe and Thursday the ornament and a sovereign had disappeared from the safe.

The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 out of the Archaeological Grant for further excavations at Taxilla.

The services of Dr. S. N. Paterson, holder of the Beit Memorial Fellowship have been secured by the Madras Government to carry on investigations into the cause and possible cure of diabetes.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original Bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

STANDARD MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka. Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhatoda Vasika*) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c as. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphites.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect. Rs. 1/8 per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

PAIN-RUB

But what do you gain if you have pain in anyp art of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism gout, neuralgia, lumbago or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub.

See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India,"

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

12/8 Rupees

The WEST END A.1 Regulator

KEYLESS LEVER, jewelled in 13 actions.

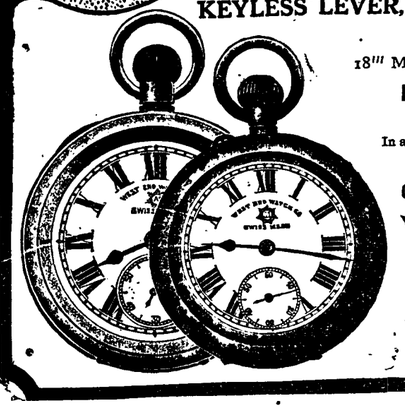
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' MEDIUM, OR 16''' SMALL SIZE.

NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 12-8.
FINE SILVER, Rs. 18-8.

In a velvet-lined box, without spare spring and glass.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.



WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 24th

S.S. Caledonia	Dowell	London July 8
S. S. Chindwara	Hoxley	Moulmein July9
S.S. Stephnotis	Robinson	Calcutta July11

DEPARTURES.

July 24th

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtain portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Sutton Hall	Jenkins	Leghorn and Dunkirk
S.S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer		for	
,,	E F Ferdinand	for	Trieste etc
,,	*Baroda	for	Persian Gulf
	Chindware		Rangoon etc

*To arrive

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Caledonia, 3,430 tons, Captain E. R. Dawell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on July, 3rd with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain C. H. Hoxley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, which port she had left on July 9th, with a general cargo.

S.S. Stephnotis:—The steamer Stephnotis, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 11th, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sutton Hall:—The steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, will sail to-day for Leghorn and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rinaldo:—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain H. Chilton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

P DOCK.

Friday, July 24th, 1914.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A	Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B	Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & R	Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E	Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Talyabi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
K	Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
O	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Susquehanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
4	Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J.F. & Co
8	Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
9	Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Lindenfels	Miller	C. M. & F
12 & 13	Chanda	Cunningham	M M. & Co
15	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4	Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5	Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Beinarz	A. L. S. N. & C
8	Elgin	Potts	G. & Co
10	Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & Co
15	Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M & Co
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

Offside.

Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	W. & Co
Baron Erskine	Tasker	K. N. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Portertield	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N Co
Chindwara	Hoxley	
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curie	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	

EXPORTS.

July 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 2 bales wool, D. Koondanmull; 1 bale wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

SCINDIA (s) 25 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

GRAMS-BERGEN (s) 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 11,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 190 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMS-BERGEN (s) 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

LINDENFELS (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 5 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers.

BRAUNFELS (s) 120 bales cotton fly, 255 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers; 3,100 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 65 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed oil cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 210 cwts. turmeric, Bauer and Krause.

FOR BREMEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 200 cwts. kiri, C. Hummel.

FOR GENOA.

KIRKEE (s) 25,980 cwts. rape seed, 13,300 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 125 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 46 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 110 bales cotton, V. Jetsey and Sons; 55 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 50 cwts. gum alibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

MARIENBAD (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 1,430 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 440 bales cotton, K. H. Kalani and Co.; 220 bales cotton, S. H. Omar and Co.; 110 bales cotton, V. Jetsey and Sons.

FOR ODESSA.

MARIENBAD (s) 75 cwts. gum alibanum, Ali Brothers.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 220 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal and Co.. 1,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 2,500 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR MARSINA.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 150 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons

FOR NEW YORK.

WARTENFELS (s) 345 cwts. Indian chutney, Morwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR PORT SAID (FOR ORDERS).

SUSQUENHANNA (s) 78,299 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

HIMALAYA (s) 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 10 bales country cotton shirtings, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 162 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 55 bales cotton, B. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

HIMALAYA (s) 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 bales country cotton shirtings, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 25 cwts. buffalo pickers, 17 cwts. raisins, 2 cwts. dry fruits, L. Hurjivan.

THE MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

A large and influential gathering of the Chiefs and Taluqdars of Mahi Kantha, assembled on Thursday in the compound of the Scott College, Sadra, to present an address to Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent of Mahi Kantha, on the eve of his departure from that agency, as a token of their respect and esteem. The address which was read by the Ravalji of Malpur, was presented in a beautiful casket. Major Coghill thanked them all for the presentation.

THE CONTEMPT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Public bodies are now submitting their views on the Contempt Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Surma Valley branch of the Indian Tea Association has written to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam that they heartily approve of the bill.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 23rd.

Consols 2½ %	75⅛—7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.18plus ⅛
Rentes 3 %	81—½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.51plus ⅛
Bar Silver Spot	24 15/16plus 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25plus ¼
Closing Tone of silver:—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3 %	63 13/16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 5/16—⅜
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅜unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd.
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½plus ⅛
,, 7 day market loans	2plus ⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, Exports to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.35
Previous closing price	12.27
Futures at New York Oct.	12.40
Previous closing price	12.31
Declined early owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25
Previous price	13.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16
Previous price	13 5/16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.85
Previous price	12.72
Futures at New Orleans	12.49
Previous price	12.49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞
Demand Bills	4.88
Silver Commercial Bars	54¼

London, July 23rd.

The sum of £130,000 has been set aside %Council of India. Gold Standard Reserve.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	40,200,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	13,700,000	,,	400,000
Other do.	42,200,000	Dec.	300,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	33,600,000	unchanged.	
Notes and Gold	29,300,000	Inc.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 52 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, Imports	nil.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Better demand and Improved business easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a moderate enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7.35—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10unchg d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug. 12.26—1 Oct. 12.31unchgd.
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.24—3 Oct. 12.30—1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.72unchgd. Oct. 12.42unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.14unchgd.
A.S.	6.91—1
S.O.	6.75unchgd.
O.N.	6.70unchgd.
N.D.	6.65—1
D.J.	6.64unchgd.
J.F.	6.65unchgd.
F.M.	6.66unchgd.
M.A.	6.68plus 1
A.M.	6.68plus 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORT.

London, July 23rd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; Hull done	36½plus ¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London nominal firm	36⅜plus ⅜
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales sellers July;	36plus ¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers	55⅜—⅛
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm	53¼plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept.; London done firm.	53⅜
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept; Antwerp; done firm	48 5/8plus ⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull done quiet	£6/6/0—1

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59 15/16—5/16
Copper Braziers	£74—¾
Yellow Metal unchanged	61½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	10/6—6
Arrivals:—"Nicomedia" "Vasinga."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet unchanged	12/6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/3—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/4½—½
Very quiet rather easier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady inactive	13/5 ¼plus1½d
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value	10—¾d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	10/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value	11/4½—¾d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value extremely quiet	11/6—¾d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; quieter	2/11—½d

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

Gumas Amended estimate of the Cuban Sugar Crop is 2,550,000 tons.

(For other Commercial news see page 7.)

LESSONS in Painting, figure Drawing, and advanced Composition, and illustration will be given (during the artist's spare time only) by RUSTOM SIODIA, fully equipped with the best teaching of some of the famous ROYAL ACADEMICIANS, and five years' experience on the latest teaching principles on European Art; and as special student to Mr. GEORGE STOREY, R. A., on various styles and technic in oil and water-colour painting in Landscape as well. Apply personally or by letters to:—

RUSTOM SIODIA, Artist,
Former Student, Royal Academy of Arts, London.
Studio,
Victoria Buildings,
Elphinstone Circle,
Fort.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP NO. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE LATEST HAIR DESTROYER

BADSHAHI SOAP

A single application to the skin removes hair neatly from any part of the body. This gives no pain and leaves no stain.

N. B.—This is the only Premier Soap which preserves the natural colour of the skin, keeping it glossy.

Price per Box of 3 cakes, Re. 1.
POSTAGE, As. 4.

C. C. MAHAJAN & Co.,
SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

Regd. TRADE MARK.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT IT:—

"It is a triumphant achievement throughout."
—MORNING ADVERTISER.

"A marvellous piece of organisation." —PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"Almost too realistic."
—THE TIMES.

"Its scenes are magnificent."
—THE STAGE.

"The most animated we have yet seen." —SUNDAY TIMES.

"A remarkable series of pictures." THE QUEEN.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

4,000 FEET. A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA FOUR CHAPTERS.

A Picture which cost Thousands of pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 Men and Horses have taken part.

A most vivid and faithful representation.

SEE
THE GREAT ATTACK OF THE ASSYRIANS ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A Scene unparalleled in the realm of moving pictures.

The Story is based on the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Highly praised by all the leading papers at Home.

SOLE EXHIBITION RIGHTS FOR BOMBAY SECURED BY THE

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-30.
Charni Road. Telephone No. 1271.

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT IT:—

"Calculated to stir the blood."
—WESTERN MAIL.

"One of the three greatest films the world has ever seen."
—PEARSON'S WEEKLY.

"Will be a great attraction."
—YORKSHIRE POST.

"Filled with movement. Vivid scenes." —JEWISH WORLD.

"Neither pains nor expense spared." —NEWCASTLE JOURNAL.

"A most animated representation." —THE STANDARD.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 24th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks*
5 boxes gold	3,07,300	London	Chartered.
27 boxes sovs and rupees.	1,50,000 / 1,00,000	Aden	National,
13 boxes gold and sovs.	6,45,120 / 15,000	London	,,

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—

£80,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 31st July brings from London:—

£10,000 Bar Silver.
£110,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 6th August brings from London:—

£260,000 Bar Silver.
£160,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady, but there is still very little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15—16
D.D. mail	1	3 15—16
T.T. forward September ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 1/16 to 5-32
,, forward, 16/31 Augst	1	4 3—16
,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169¼
Marks ,, ,, ...		138
60 days Hongkong		134¼
,, Shanghai		179½
,, Japan		150½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of only Rs. 90,000 Bill at 1s. 31/32d. (min. rate) tenders receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs. Extra allotments amounting to two lakhs Bills at the above rate were made after the sales.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,00,000
Bombay	,,	3,40,000
Madras	,,	4,20,000
Total	,,	11,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 31st July brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,10,000
Bombay	,,	2,80,000
Madras	,,	3,20,000
Total	,,	17,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 6th August brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,80,000
Bombay	,,	70,000
Madras	,,	40,000
Total	,,	2,90,000

BULLION

Bar silver in London advanced 5-16 for ready to 24 15-16 and ¼ for forward to 25. The anticipated reaction appears to have set in. The local market opened at 73-7 for ready and the settlement and has remained steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	2	0
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	73	7	0
1st Settlement	73	7	0
2nd Settlement	73	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	27	31,042
B.B. & C.I. Railway	55	66,497

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood quiet and steady to-day and a few transactions were booked at Rs. 95-15 for the 31st July delivery and at Rs. 95-12 for the 31st August settlement.

Cash paper was quoted at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day.

Davids were placed at Rs. 500 and Faculbhai improved to Rs. 417½.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,075.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 955.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 202½ and Finlays were placed 280.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 940 to Rs. 952½.

Port Cannings changed hands at Rs867½ c.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 83½ and deferred to Rs.147.

Bank of Bombay shares stood firfim at Rs. 1,630.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 60 x.d.

Tapti Valley Railway shares improved to Rs. 605.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 19½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 2,28½ but at the close declined to Rs. 225.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares changed hand at Rs. 155.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	..	10.15
Public Deposits at Branches	..	5.12
Other Deposits	97.67	..
Port Bills	01	..
Sundries	..	1.82
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	14.92	..
Other Authorities	..	0.12
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	5.06
Loans on do. do.	19.40	1..
Bills discounted and purchased	..	2.86
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	26
Balances with other Banks	2.10	..
Sundries	..	48
Cash	62.95	..

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since our last weekly report the Home markets show the following differences:—

	Last week.	This week	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot	..13.25	13.25	Same
Futures Aug. ..	..12.12	12.35	plus.23
Futures Oct. ..	..12.07	12.40	,, .33
New Orleans:—			
Spot	..13 5/16	13 5/16	same
Futures Aug. ..	..12.66	12.85	plus 19
Futures Oct. ..	..12.23	12.49	,, .26
Liverpool:—			
Spot	.. 7.39	7.35	—.04
Futures J.A. ..	.. 7.14	7.14	same
Futures O.N. ..	.. 6.64		

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	2	478,717	273,190
Central India ..	99	257,813	96,344
Barsee and Nagar ..	544	298,380	120,972
Berar ..	61	509,780	448,708
Central Provinces ..	98	296,017	268,719
Total Oomras ..	774	1,185,157	1,207,933
Dholleras ..	2,254	425,122	280,677
Broach ..	..	400,058	292,760
Compta and Dhawar ..	5,527	214,568	193,717
Westerns ..	3,638	111,995	110,137
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	410	483466	346,556
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	2,020	157,587	142,290
Sind ..	6	60,913	118,474
Persian ..	..	1,109	2,525
American ..	63	2,305	34,040
Egyptian ..	..	1,615	2,351
Other sorts ..	20	1.181	4,894
Total ..	14,712	3,695,046	2,736,966

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14.	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	14,712	15,114	— 402
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd July ..	3,695,046	2,736,966	plus 958,080
Shipments for the week			
Europe ..	10,104	18,498	..
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	13,700	1,300	..
Total ..	32,804	19,708	..
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 23rd July ..			
Europe ..	1,268,295	465,073	plus 803,222
China ..	29,887	45,006	— 15,119
Japan ..	1,193,485	913,217	plus 280,268
Coast Ports ..	21,941	27,067	— 5,146
Total ..	2,513,608	1,450,383	plus 1,063,225
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	14,268	1,401	plus 12,867
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	795	8,730	— 7,935

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 4th July 1913, 14,151 Bales.

Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 11th July 1913, 6,193 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913 ..	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept 1913 to 23rd July 1914	3,695,046
	4,320,046
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 23rd July 1914	2,513,608
	1,806,438
Less afloat in harbour	15,063
	1,791,375
Less estimated mill consumption and upcountry by rail	955,000
	836,375
Less estimated burnt	115,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 24th July 1914	721,375
Increase or decrease since last week.	—27,204

COTTON.

America on the 31st instant. The Liverpool market will be closed on the 1st and 3rd prox. for the August Bank holiday. The future of the market is uncertain and depends entirely on the weather. It is therefore impossible to form any definite opinion at present. The tone of the home markets at the close is steady at the advance reported in our table of difference for the week.

Early in the week the local market showed a tendency to advance in sympathy with home advices, but later on, with good reports of the Indian crop from all districts, sellers showed more desire to operate and prices gave way. Business in new crop has been very moderate and has been confined to the bazaar, as exporters are out of the market. Bengals and Khamgaons for January and good Broach March have been chiefly in demand, with an occasional sale of Wardha Hingunghat January. In old crop very little has been done and business in contracts (except for Southern descriptions) is practically at an end. To-day the market opened quiet at Rs. 284 for good Broach March, Rs. 227 for fine M. G. Bengal January and Rs. 250 for fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola January.

Ready cotton continues dull with only a small demand chiefly by local mills and exporters to Japan. We hear of some enquiry by the Continent for Kumpta styles, but as a rule the demand has run on Bengals, Khandeish, Muthia and Indore Ujjain. Receipts for the week again show a falling off. Shipments are fairly good for the time of year, and stocks are being steadily reduced.

Heavy rain has fallen in the Punjab and United Provinces during the week and crop prospects have improved. Elsewhere the rainfall has been moderate and general and the plants are doing well, but fine weather is now needed for the best results. In fact a break over the entire cotton area would now be beneficial.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co: (Liverpool):—"Small but steady market; rather more demand for July August. Light rains are reported to have fallen in North and Eastern Texas. Later:—In the afternoon market steadied on local shorts covering on reports of rain in Texas remaining unconfirmed. Manchester reports read better; some enquiry from Bombay at very low prices." (New York):—"Shorts covering, and buying on drought continuing." (Crop). Our own cables:—"10 cents of rain have fallen in Dallas, Riverside and Fort Worth (North East Texas); 58 cents in Honston (South Texas) and 32 cents in Huntsville (East Texas). At 21 places in Oklahoma temperatures range from 100 deg. to 105 deg." *Gruning*:—"Market advanced in the late trading on American buying orders." *A Stern and Co*:—"Light rains Texas."

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.16 plus 2
A.S.	6.94 ,, 3
S.O.	6.78 ,, 3
O.N.	6.73 ,, 3
N.D.	6.67 ,, 2
D.J.	6.66 ,, 2
J.F.	6.67 ,, 2
F.M.	6.68 ,, 2
M.A.	6.70 ,, 2

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Fine Fully Good Good				
H.G. Bengals ..	..	217	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals ..	227	..	..	July
Do.	204	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish ..	238	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	212	202	..	July
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	275	..	..	Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	272	..	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahl	266	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poogiaum	260	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, Do.	250	..	..	,,
M.G. Amravati	228	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	254	..	..	Jan. 1915.
Do.	273	..	284	March 1916
M.G. Muttia	206	194	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	263	July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	262	,,
Do.	..	..	257	,,
M.G. Compta	..	..	277	,,
M.G. Miraj	..	..	282	,,

The market has remained quiet but steady during the day and closes unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

The market closes steady with rather more business doing. The following is reported this week.

Antwerp:—4,500 tons August and 4,5[illegible] tons September at 8/9 to 8s./6d. l. s., 10s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. s. c.

Dunkirk:—Early in the week about 500 tons July and 1,200 tons August at 10s. to 9s. l. s., 12s. to 11s. s. c., and later on 1,500 tons August and 6,000 tons September was accepted at 8s. 9d. l.s., 10s. 9d. s.c.

Havre: About 700 tons for August at 13s. 6d. s.c.

The Rubattino Coy: Booked about 1,800 tons November and 500 tons October at 13s. and 14s. option of outside tonnage if berthed in November at 1s. less.

Hull: 3,000 tons light seeds August at 9s.

Open ports:—To Hull, London or Leith, 4,500 tons light seeds September at 10s.

Manganese Ore:—Full cargoes have been fixed per s.s. Queen Elizabeth to U. S. A. at 15s. 6d. August loading; and per s.s. Africanic to Antwerp at 13s. option Dunkirk at 13s. 6d. also August loading.

Charters:—The following are reported:—

S. S. Kirkee:—July August at 14s. 6d. one p. p., 15s. two p. p.

S. S. City of Sparta:—Part cargo, 5,500 tons, August at 10s. l. s., 10s. 6d. s.c.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 24.

Antwerp:—8-6 l.s., 10-6 s.c., ready: 9 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., ready; 9 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.

Hull:—9 l.s., forward.

Havre:—13 l.s., 14 s.c., ready.

Hamburg:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.

Genoa:—11 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.

Trieste and Venice:—July, August and September, not booking; October to December, 15-6 s.c., forward.

London:—10-6 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has remained quiet but steady with a small business doing in 10s. and an occasional enquiry for other counts. Weekly sales from Shanghai 2,000 bales. Unsold stock at Shanghai 48,000 bales. Sold but uncleared Shanghai 18,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steadier owing to the advance at Home. The shortness of the Indian wheat crop this year has left little surplus for export. Local mills are free buyers while exporters are also now coming into the market.

Quotations:—

	Rs.
Ready White Karachi Bungla	5-10-0 R.T.
Ready White Pissi	5-13-0 ,,
Ready White Delhi	5-12-0 ,,
White Delhi Sept.	5-13-6 ,,
White Delhi May	5-9-9 ,,

Rapeseed:—The market is quiet with a limited enquiry. Stocks are small. Good rains have fallen in the growing districts.

Quotations:—

	Rs.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	8-4-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	9-3-0 ,,
Brown Delhi May	8-8-6 R. T.

Linseed:—The market has advanced in sympathy with Home advices. Private cables favour a further advance. There is a good demand for export at better prices. Stocks are moderate.

Quotations:—

	Rs.
Ready	8-13-0 B.T.
September	9-9-0 R.T.
May	9 12-6 B.T.

Tilseed:—The market is quiet but steady and unchanged.

Quotations:—

Black Kutnie	Rs.	46-0-0
Yellow Hinghangat	Rs.	58-8-0
Yellow Secunderabad	Rs.	58-8-0

Poppyseed:—The market is quiet with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

Ready	Rs.	11-0-0 R.T.
Groundnuts:—The market is steadier with a fair enquiry.		
Bold	Rs.	50-8-0
Madras	Rs.	51-0-0

Castorseed:—Steady. Moderate business passing.

Quotations:—

Ready	Rs.	34-0-0
Forward	Nil.	

Cottonseed:—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotation:—

Berar	Rs.	25-8-0
Guderat	Rs.	24-12-0

Mowraseed:—The market is quiet.

Quotation:—

July-Sept.	Rs.	6-11-0 R.T.

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	14.712 Bales
Wheat	50.579 Cwts.
Linseed	35.462 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	7,049 ,,
Gingellyseed	584 ,,
Poppyseed	4.252 ,,
Groundnuts	3.922 ,,
Castorseed	14.961 ,,
Rice	112.982 ,,
Myrabolams	1,057 ,,
Cottonseed	51.746 ,,
Mowraseed	16.404 ,,
Gram	6,518 ,,
Maize	.. ,,
Jowar	105.528 ,,
Barley	600 ,,

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand 150o Amer	6	0	2	per case
White Rose Brand 150o	5	12	2	,,
Chester ,, 75o	5	2	2	,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt. ,, 76o	5	0	2	,,
Monkey ,, 125o	4	15	2	,,
Tiger ,, 125°	4	15	2	,,
White Camelia in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins ,, 125o	3	12	0	per Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin ,, 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
,, ,, Firefly ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,, Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
,, ,, ,, per 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,, Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
,, ,, ,, per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Gallons..	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	9
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

General activity this week is on fair lines, and dealers have again this week been able to reduce their goods to some extent, particularly in staples. Other lines move pretty slowly, and it is only retail inquiry that has been slightly helping the same. Manchester has shown a decidely easier tendency in certain styles in staple goods, whilst in others, the firmer tendency has continued.

Greys continue moving favourably, and it is found again in spite of continued arrivals, deliveries have been fair and prices in most lines are well maintained. Even attempts this week from this side to place nice lines at reduced prices have not been successful, and the little necessary booking that has resulted, is at prices showing hardly any reduction. *Inbleached goods*, better inquiry is visible. (Wider width Nainsooks 45 and 50 inches have been inquired for, but the clearance has been at reduced prices. Efforts from our side to place Nainsooks by a couple of important firms have not been successful, and what little has resulted, has been at full prices. Whilst Manchester is very firm in this line, Mulls generally have been offered at low prices, and any offer at a fair reduction is being acceptable. Locally, the position in Mulls is in no way relieving. Dealers are experiencing bad times, and even the cheaper purchases effected in February March, that have commenced arriving, are not remunerative. Dealers are finding to their cost that this business, meant to average the dearer purchases, has only entailed them in further losses, and now they have entirely limited their forward purchases

Dyed goods have moved, particularly in retail quantities Manchester has shown an easier tendency and, in some, lines, a decided fall has been experienced.

...Prints continue moving very slowly. In face of the fact that Manchester is very firm in its prices,—in fact in the style, easier prices to any extent as compared with other styles, were never experienced—the style shows no decided improvement. We have however again to say that considering various circumstances, fairer times are in store for the style. *Fancies* are equally slow, no reduction of any n te from the other side being felt. Better demand however is rightly soon expected.

Yorns.—Demand is pretty active, prices on certain counts having experienced a rise. Single Yarns are better sought and we hear of some trade being done in 30's water and high counts, medio. Double yarns have also been cabled and some business is reported

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

In the Calcutta share market to-day business was done on a moderate scale. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Auckland 3 1/16; Burrakur (ord) 17½; Burra Dhemo 9; Gbusick and Muslia 15; Lakurka 20; Royal 3½; Raneegunge 21½; Satpukia Assansol 8½; Upper Pench 3½.

Jute.—Albion (pref) 114, Kanknarrah (pref) 105.

Cotton.—Howrah (ord) 109.

Miscellaneous.—Ganges (rope) 111.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The following "Press Communique" has been issued in the Finance Department:—

A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for four vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December, 1914 Only nominated candidates can appear at the examination. All particulars will be found in the Department resolution No. 281 F. E., dated the 17th January, 1911, published on pages 42-44 of part I of the "Gazette of India," dated the 21st January, 1911, or can be ascertained from the local Governments and directors of public instruction.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Sub-Inspector Malins, of the Ekbalpore Thana, received information on Wednesday last that a Chittagonian Mahomedan was in possession of a six-chambered revolver and one hundred cartridges and that he was trying to dispose of them. The police officer proceeded to the place where the man resided with two head constables and one constable in plane clothes and a watch was kept. Shortly afterwards a man was seen entering the house whom the police suspected to be an intending purchaser. The Mahomedan on finding that the police were on his track, bolted carrying the revolver and cartridges with him. The police party gave chase over marshes and swamps through which the man ran and during the pursuit the fugitive dropped many cartridges and threw the revolver into a tank. The police succeeded at last in securing the man, 30 cartridges being found in his possession. It was ascertained that the name of the man was Shaik Ibrahim a Bombay Mahomedan, leading a sea-faring life. A case has been instituted against him under the Arms Act and he was detained in custody.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,735 XD
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1630
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil	20
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12½	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 ..	..	10%	30 nom
Poona Bank New Issue Rs 15 ..	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P. ..	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£21
Mercantile Bank .. .. £12½ A ..		8%	£23
£12½ B ..	..	8%	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	24%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	79
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	3
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	10
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	84 700
Kanagasun ..	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	15
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East-India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	852½
New Berar ..	Jan	40	642½
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	280
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	815
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	1171
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	560
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	445
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	195
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1830
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	555
Chinoi silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1440
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	101½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	208½
David	May-Nov.	20	498 8-4
Edward Sassoon	April	10	165
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	41½ 1-4
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1860
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	280
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	490
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98 XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Maiwa	May-Dec.	6	137½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills ..	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	850
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 240 XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	722 1-2
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1125
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,850
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1835
Meyer Sassoon	..	N	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,525
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	217½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	7½	1120
Pearl mill	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep	8	165
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	1Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	1Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	955
Sun	..	Nil	123½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	221½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1430
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	2½ Premium
,, ,, 5% P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1100
Vishna Cotton	O.	Nil	375
	7 % P	Nil	635
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	23

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly. ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½	125
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. ..	Feb.-July	6½	690
Amritsar Patti Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	155
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	127 XD.
Dhond Baramati Rs 10..	do.	4%	17½
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 10.. ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	103
Mandira B m Rly Rs. 25 ..	Jan.-July	4%	29½
Sara-Sirajuani Rly. Rs.50	Jan. July	4%	48½
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	178
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	607½
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	120

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115 X
All India U. L. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R 1	6
Bamankua	..	..	3
Backbay Bath	July.	7	84 XD
Badham Pile	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Baroda Tram Co., ..	..	35	937 1-2
Bo. Burmah T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	..	..
Bombay Electric (P. ..	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	July	5%	225
Bombay Flour Mill ..	..	Nil.	19
Bo. Land and Building ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bombay S. N. Co., O

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A GIRL'S MARRIAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JIVANDAS JETHA *v.* JERARM MORARJEE.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from giving his (the defendant's) daughter Sami, aged 12, in marriage to one Narandas.

Plaintiff is the maternal grandfather of Samibai. The defendant was his son-in-law, Defendant was married to plaintiff's daughter Bhagi, by whom he had two children, Gordhandas a son, now 16, and Bai Sami daughter, 12 years old. Plaintiff alleged that Sami lived with him for six years after her mother's death, and had lived with her father for the last two years. On the evening of 3rd July, when he went to visit her at her father's house, he found that an arrangement had been made by the defendant to marry his daughter to one Narandas, who, the plaintiff alleged was an old man of 50 years. Plaintiff charged the defendant with accepting large sums from the bridegroom in consideration of the marriage.

He further alleged that all the relations of the girl were against the marriage which was forced upon the girl against her will.

On the 4th of July the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant for an injunction restraining him from giving his daughter in marriage to Narandas, and on the same day he obtained an interim injunction from Mr. Justice Macleod restraining him from giving his daughter in marriage to Narandas, until the hearing and determination of the suit.

This injunction was served upon the defendant on the evening of the 4th, when the marriage ceremony was proceeding, and the three rounds had been taken round the sacred fire. Plaintiff alleged that in defiance of this the marriage ceremony was proceeded with, that the marriage ceremony gone through was not the full ceremony required for completion of marriage, and prayed for a declaration that the ceremony gone through did not constitute a valid marriage.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied the allegation that in consideration of having received large sums of money from Narandas he had given his daughter in marriage to him. Narandas was only 36 years old. He was a wholesale trader in *ghee*, and had also a mucadam business, and was respectable and well-to-do, and it was entirely false that his daughter was given in marriage to an old man of 50 against her will. He stated that the plaintiff was perfectly well aware three months before that he intended to give his daughter in marriage. The plaintiff wanted to get Samibai married to a man of his choice, and being foiled in that he was now creating difficulties.

As to the injunction defendant alleged that it was served on him by the plaintiff's attorney at a time when he was busy performing religious ceremonies as the bride's father, and not knowing English he did not know that it was an order of the Court that was served upon him. When Mr. Bhimji mentioned the matter to him at 9-15 p.m. it was too late to do anything.

He alleged that the ceremony was perfectly good, that the suit was a malicious and vexatious one, and should be dismissed with costs.

The suit came on for hearing before his Lordship yesterday.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Campbell, Mr. Desai nad Mr. Mulla for the defendant.

His Lordship remarked that now that the marriage had taken place all that he could do was to punish the defendant for disobeying the orders of the Court.

Mr. Setalvad: My submission is that when Mr. Bhimji mentioned the matter to the defendant only the third round had been gone through. The crucial ceremony is "the seven steps," which comes after the fourth round, and after which the marriage is regarded as completed. I submit that the essential ceremony had not been gone through and that that question must be inquired into.

His Lordship then ordered the girl Sami to be called into the witness-box.

In reply to the Court, the girl said that she was 14 years old and she was perfectly willing to go on with the marriage with Narandas. The relations on the plaintiff's side objected to it but she was quite willing.

Mr. Narandas was then pointed out to the Court.

"This is the man," remarked Mr. Campbell, "whom they allege to be an old man of fifty."

His Lordship: He does not look fifty, or anything like it.

Mr. Setalvad: I admit, my Lord, he does not look fifty at all.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that he cancelled the injunction which was given on the allegations made in the plaint.

It was alleged there that the girl was of very tender years, and that she was unwilling to marry a man, forced upon her by father, and that the bridegroom was an old and unsuitable man sought to be forced upon the girl against her will. On these allegations he thought that it was a case in which the Court would interfere until facts were ascertained. Now that the case had come before the Court, it was found that the girl was older than she was represented to be, while the bridegroom was nothing like 50, and did not look more than 36. He was respectable and well-to-do. The girl, when questioned, said that she was perfectly willing to go on with the marriage, although her relations on the father's side had dissuaded her. Injunction dissolved, and suit dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for plaintiffs, Messrs. Bhimjee and Co.

Attorneys for defendants, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

EMPEROR. *v* GOWRIA DEVJI.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. H. V. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution.

On the 27th of April, 1914, the accused committed theft, in a jetty shed situated in Prince's Dock, a building belonging to the Port Trust, of a piece of cloth. He was seen by a sepoy of the Dock Superintendent's office pulling the piece of cloth from a packing case lying there. The packing case seemed to have had a plank removed, and the accused had pulled out about six inches of the bundle of cloth. He did not succeed in taking out the whole bundle. The accused was handed over to the police.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the offence of theft in a building.

As the accused had previous convictions against him, his Lordship sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

EMPEROR *v.* SYED EBRAHIM SYED MANIK.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. B. N. Athavle on the charges of (1) having been in possession of certain materials for counterfeiting coins (2) of having been in possession of 47 one-anna nickel pieces which were counterfeit, and (3) of uttering one of them with intent that fraud might be committed.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and the accused was not defended. The facts as stated by Mr. Mirza in his opening were as follows:—The police having received information put one of the officers on the track of the accused. On the 12th of April, 1914, the accused was seen by the policeman at Null Bazar, who followed him to 5th Kamatipura Street. There, fro ma fruit vendor (an old woman) named Ambabai, the accused bought some bananas and oranges. He gave an anna piece, and Ambabai gave him two pice. As the accused was leaving the street, the policeman arrested him, and on his person being searched 46 one anna nickel pieces were found. These pieces were suspected to be counterfeit. A Panch was called and with them the policeman went to the fruit vendor in Kamatipura Street. There out of 11 anna pieces which Ambabai, the fruit seller had, a one anna nickel piece was suspected on examination to be not genuine. The accused took them to the house of Mohanlal, where certain materials for counterfeiting coins were found. The accused was then taken to his place at Chakla Street, and in the presence of the Panch, certain materials were found. These materials were suspected to be used for the purpose of counterfeiting the King's coins. The accused was taken to the Pydhownie police station.

Among other witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Mackay assistant engineer in the Bombay Mint, gave evidence to the effect that he examined the coins and found them to be counterfeit.

The accused, in a rather long statement, said that these coins were given to him by one Mamu Kasam a locksmith, at whose shop he went to learn the business of making locks. He was asked to keep the coins temporarily, as Manu said that his mother being an old and greedy woman, used to take away his money every evening from his pockets.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of having been in possession of counterfeit coins and of delivery of a coin with intent to commit fraud. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of having been in possession of materials for counterfeiting coins.

His Lordship taking into consideration the two previous convictions the accused had for similar offences, sentenced him to transportation for life.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

EMPEROR *v.* GARIBDAS MAKANLAL.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 9th June 1914 for having attempted to commit rape on a girl named Lakshmi, aged ten years, on the 6th of June, 1914.

Mr. B. V. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was not defended.

Briefly the facts are as follows:—Ramlal-Kirparam, a mendicant, was residing with his daughter Lakshmi, in Jankibai's Dharmasala at Bhuleshwar. On the night of the 6th June, about 1 a.m., Ramlal heard his daughter cry, and found the accused in the room.

Ramlal Kirparam, his daughter, Lakshmi, Laxminarayen Shivdatt, and Ramanand were the chief witnesses for the prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of attempt to commit rape against the accused, and his Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VELIARD CASE.

Albert Price and William J. Donoghue who were committed to the Sessions on charges of (1) extortion under sec. 388 of the Penal Code (2) impersonation under sec. 170 of the Penal Code and (3) abetment under sec. 114 of the Penal Code, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, were produced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward yesterday morning.

The Clerk of the Crowa read the charges and asked the accused whether they pleaded guilty or claimed to be tried. Both the accused claimed to be tried, and said they wanted time to instruct a pleader. They were informed that their case would not be taken up till Monday, the 27th instant and they would have ample time to instruct a pleader. They were allowed to remain out on the same bail.

The application that was filed befor the District Judge of Amritsar for compulsory winding up of the Punjab Co-Operative Bank has been withdrawn.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW ON JUNE 30.

The photograph shows Queen Alexandra and her sister Dowager Empress Marie of Russia and Mary, Countess of Ilchester.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

Photo by Central News.

Investiture by the King at St. James's Palace. The Admiral leaving.

ULSTER WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

Armed Corps on Parade. When not at shooting butts, they use dummy rifles.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

677-14—Crawford B and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Framji Nusserwanji Panday and ors.

Long Causes.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N, Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs. Hormusji Kattonji Oomrigar and Co. a firm, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.

Long Causes.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoossein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for dismissal under Rule 103 (in Chambers).

671-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shapurji Rustomji Jeejina v Hormusji Jamsetji Joshi.

Chambers matters for disposal.

202-08—Payne and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Bomanji Rustomji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, 13-7-14.

386-13—Dikshit and Pur, Manaji Cooverji Raje Shorke v Goverdhandas Dwarkadas, 13-7-14.

1199-12—Hiralal and Co, Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm v Narotam Gordhundas, 17-7-14.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Dastur and Co, In Re Tokersey Damji Jeewasta minor v Moorbai petitioner, 18-7-14.

In Re Transfer of Lease of Bhoiwada property—Judah and Sol, In Re correspondenc between Mistry Dewram Keshowji and anr v Messrs Judah and Solomon appellant, 21-7-14.

469-13—Dastur and Co, Hathibai Callianji v Jadhowji Moorarji and anr, Surajmal and Co, 21-7-14.

300-13—Dastur and Co, Hathibai Callianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Surajmal and Co, 21-7-14.

A. No. 7-13—902-12—Dastur and Co, Dr. Dinanath B Dandekar v Indomal Nemchand and ors, 21-7-14.

427-13—Wadia G and Co, Goolam Hoosein Abdullally and anr v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Patell and anr 2-7-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Shroff D and Dh. In Re The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Investigation) v Balwant Ramchandra Soman applicant, Matubhai J and Madon, 14-7-14.

App No 29-12—559-11—Shums A Tyabji, Shankar Bapuji Donke v Sabaji Savlyaram Meber and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and Mehta, 16-7-14.

39-14—D J Mantri (for a pauper), Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v Gowrishanker Ramchandra, Tyabji D and Co, 16-7-14.

97-14—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Chinoy v Rustom K R Cama and ors, Sabnis and Gore, 17-7-14.

Re Petition for L A de Boms, T. and I J non to the property and credits of Dharamsey Nanji (deceased)—Little and Co, Jairam Purshotam petitioner v Shamji Dewji applicant, Tyabji D and Co, 20-7-14.

471-14—Little and Co, Bai Champa widow v Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria and anr, G H Dalal, 20-7-14.

78-14—Mehta D and Lalji. Solomon Bros Ltd a firm v Salebhai Mahomedbhai Pathana and anr, Soonderdas and Co, 20-7-14.

O S 596-14—Pestonji R K and Co, Phirosha Jamsedji Todiwalla and ors v Bai Dinbai widow and ors, Pestonji R K and Co, Bicknell M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, 15-6-14, Part heard, 18-7-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act V of 1882—Little and Co, In Re The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Payne and Co, To settle list of contributors as per J order, 13-7-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors Tyabji D & Co.

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).

S 678-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla Kur v. Mahomed Hussan Maclece & ors Ardeshir H D & Co Kanga & Sayani 30-6-14.

553—14 Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.

537—14 Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.

It is expected that the first meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will take place on 7th August.

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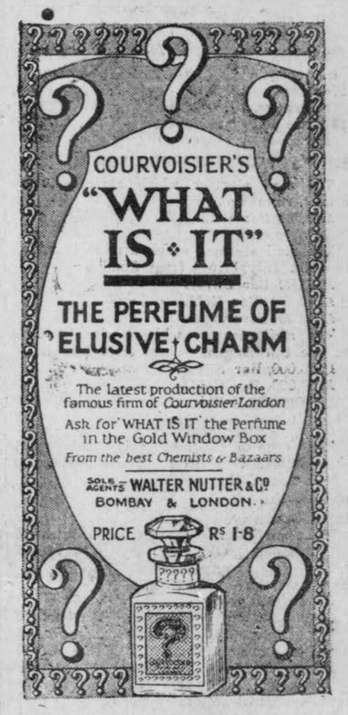
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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 24.

540. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 26th inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 27th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 28th inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Wednesday 29th inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 30th inst.—"B" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 31st inst. and Saturday 1st prox.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 2nd prox.—Corps Spoon Shoot (conditions as for Indo-Transvaal competition).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

541. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual report 1913-14 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

542. C. C. M. R.'s Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

July 24.

270. Transfer.—No. 1526 Gunner S. A. Ketley is transferred from No. 4 Company B.V.A. to "D" Sub-Section No. 2 Company B.V.A. with effect from 24th July 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers by the s.s. Persia sailing to-day:—
Mr. C. Sayers, Mrs. Sayers and child, Miss Sayers, Mr. Sayers (Jnr.), Mr. W. F. Stuart-Menteth, Capt. W. F. Harvey, Mr. H. C. MacIntyre, Mr. J. C. Kirby, Mr. J. H. Hall, Capt. C. E. G. Schrottky, Mr. A. Tosh, Major L. E. Hopkins, Major A. J. Coke, Mr. Saukara Saran, Mr. G. H. Forrest, Mr. C. R. L. Bergner, Mr. A. A. Harvey, Mr. Chartres, Mr. Atkinson, Col. C. E. Brown, Mr. R. G. Vanderspar, Mr. King, Gunner Gibbs, Mr. R. Matthew, Miss N. Baldwin, Miss M. G. Bedford, Mrs. G. W. Graham, and Capt. Cheape.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. & O. mail steamer Caledonia, arrived in harbour at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been detained outside by thick weather. She brought the following passengers:—
Mr. C. Nugent, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. W. H. E. Newson, Mrs. Newson, Mrs. N. F. Addis, Mr. J. B. Gwyther, Mr. J. Clegg, Mrs. Clegg, child and infant, Mr. J. Forrester, Mr. H. Clemence, Mr. N. P. Cama, Mrs. Cama, Mr. C. B. M. Cama, Mr. Trott, Mr. T. G. Shortland, Lieut. McL Stewart, Miss J. Liers, Mr. R. A. Pymm, Lieut. G. P. Monk, Lieut. N. N. E. Bray, Mrs. Bray, and infant, Dr. A. H. Khan, Miss N. Neville, Mr. A. E. S. Fletcher, Capt. R. Hovill, Mr. Wiggins, Mr. A. T. M. Corkery, Major P. Blenkinsop, Mrs. C. B. Welinkar, Mr. S. C. Welinkar, Mr. G. F. Welch, Mr. J. Powell, Major D. A. McVean, Capt. D. A. Erskine, Capt. H. Waller, Mr. N. Woodhouse, Mr. W. D. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Major E. Stevenson, Mr. W. S. Wordsworth, Mr. B. E. Hickson, Mrs. A. Birkmyre, Mr. T. W. Tutwiler, Mr. D. P. McKenzie, Capt. R. E. Clarke, Capt. T. Mitchell, Mr. D. McTavish, Mr. A. C. Goudie, Mr. K. P. Khaitan, Lt. A. T. Miller, Capt. D. Henderson, Mr. Barr, Mrs. Barr and infant, Mr. P. Gruver, Mr. Barr (Junr), Mr. R. J. Ferguson, Mr. W. A. Blundell, Mr. C. Shelby, Mr. W. T. Brashier, Mr. C. Williams, Mrs. C. Williams, Mr. J. G. Acheson, Capt. A. Baillie-Hamilton, Miss K. Platt, Miss D. Hopkins, Mr. J. Finch, Dr. H. Leach, Mr. H. W. Norris, Dr. P. Pant, Mr. C. W. Young, Mr. Ram Lal, Mr. F. Dorvin, Mr. J. Addison, Mr. J. Safier, Mr. M. Kirgassoff, Mr. J. M. Lahiri, Mr. J. G. Ariff, Mr. A. J. Randel, Mr. B. James, Mr. G. Hari, Mr L. M. Crump, Lt.-Col. Askwith, Mr. R. M. Wootten, Capt. H. S. Vaughan, Mr. J. C. Rees, Mr. B. Mitsui, Mr. B. Triggs, Major E. Fitzgerald, Sir B. Egerton, Mr. C. Bartholomew, Mr. B. G. Gillett, Capt. Stuart-Menteth, Capt. G. H. Walker, Mr. C. Helling, Mr. C. Serecold, Lt. W. U. Campbell, Mr. D. F. Cureumelli, Mr. Mahomed Hoossein, Capt. D. D. Kamat, Mrs. Kamat, child and infts., Mrs. Buchanan's ayah and infts., Capt. D. D. Kamat and three servants.

WEEKLY SERVICES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

M. M. NANPORIA MEMORIAL TRUST FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers of the late Seth Maneckji Merwanji Nonporia Memorial Trust Fund, will be held this evening at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Exchange at Colaba for the purpose of nominating two new trustees.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The engagement fixed in the programme on Saturday, the 25th, has been postponed.

The Senior and Junior Classes will meet as usual on Sunday, the 26th July, at their respective places. The former will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, and the latter by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

BELLASIS BRIDGE WARNING.

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following warning for the information of the public:—The public are warned that the Ballasis Bridge has been declared by the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to be unsafe for the passage of heavy traffic. No load weighing over two tons will therefore be permitted to be carried over it until the defects have been remedied by the Railway Company.

KARSANDAS MULJI ANIVERSARY.

This year's celebration of the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act, of the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji and the late Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association this evening at 6-15 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, when Messrs. D. G. Padhye, Lakhmidas Tehersey, Chandrashankar Pandya, Kavi Maharanishankar Sharma, and G. B. Vaidya and Mrs. Ichha Devi and others will address the meeting. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki on the premises of Seva Sadan with Dr. Miss Sharosbanoo Jeejeebhoy Khareghat, L. M. & S., was conducted by Dr. Miss Cooverbai Sorabji Captain, L. M. & S. on the 16th inst. The following ten candidates are declared successful:—

Miss Allan Homji Postwalla, Miss Goolcher Fakirji Doctor, Miss Gool Rattonshah Bharucha, Miss Dossan Jamapji Contractor, Mrs. Jerbai Shapoorji Bilimoria, Mrs. Aimai Hormasji Master, Miss Tehemina Ruttonshah Bharucha, Miss Shirin Ruttonshah Bharucha, Miss Najan Hormasji Talati, Miss Dhan Pestonji Dhala.

COSMOPOLITAN BANK CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday last before F. Oliviera, Esq., Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Ragunathrao, C. I. D., charged Bhawanji Nagsey Merchant, Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and Goculdas Chimnadas, the Bank's broker, with abetment, was proceeded with.

Inspector E. Morris, C. I. D., appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Kapadia and Solomon appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Balubhai Desai for the second.

Haji Cassam, the complainant stated that he was a glass merchant and resided at Nagdevi street. He knew both the accused. He was in need of money and approached. Chimnadas, who said if he purchased shares of the Cosmopolitan Bank he could get a loan. Chimandas introduced him to Merchant, who said he would lend him money if he qualified for the loan by purchasing shares. He consented to this Merchant said that for a loan of Rs. 3,000/- he must take 100 shares, and pay cash down Rs. 500/-. Merchant gave him three forms to sign, also an application form. He signed these forms, and on the 17th June, 1914, paid to Merchant Rs. 500/- at the Bank, and received from him three receipts. He asked for the loan, and Merchant told him to call after three or four days. He did so, and Merchant said the shares the broker gave to him were only transfer shares, and the bank gained nothing in this transaction beyond Rs. 6/4 transfer fees. He said the Rs. 500/- had been paid to the different persons from whom the shares had been transferred.

He advised complainant to pay another Rs. 500/-, when 50 new shares would be given to him, and the loan ensured. He refused to do this, and demanded his money back.

He went on several occasions to both accused but got no satisfaction.

The case was adjourned till the 28th instant at 3-30.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow the at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum. There will be a lecture on "Man and his environments" by Mr. H. V. Divetia, M.A., LL.B., Prof. P. A. Wadia presiding.

SEQUEL TO AN EVENING WALK.

I. M. S. COLONEL AND PARSEE.

COUNTER CHARGES OF ASSAULT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Lt.-Col. S. H. Burnett of the Indian Medical Service, charged Mr. D. J. Dhondy, an insurance agent with insult and disorderly behaviour, and Mr. Dhandy counter-charged Lt.-Col. Burnett with assault and insult. Col. Burnett was represented by Mr. Baker; while Messrs. Kanuga, Solomen and Nariman appeared for Mr. Dhandy.

THE COLONEL'S COMPLAINT.

Lt.-Col. Burnett's complaint was that he, with Capt. Harkness and McVean, also of the I.M.S., were walking on the Bank Bay Sea Face in the direction of Chowpathi on Saturday the 4th instant, at about 7-45 p.m. Capt. Harkness and himself determined to walk to Malabar Point. They were about to overtake and pass three or four people walking abreast, complainant a little in advance of his friends when he noticed the accused walk across Captain McVean, push against Captain Harkness, and then attempt to thrust himself between the complainant and the man he was about to pass. To prevent accused from josthing him, complainant kept him off with his arm and open hand. The accused, who had done the pushing and was the aggressor and was obviously in the wrong, then said, "How dare you push me?" or some similiar remark. The accused with his friend then walked close behind them, and at the Point Mr. Dhondy began the series of impertinences, provocations and studied and persistent annoyances with which the complainant now charged him. Mr Dhondy continued behind him and addressed the following remarks to him:—"What is your name?" "I must have your name," "you don't know me, but to-morrow you will know me," "my brother is a pleader," until what complainant regard at first as a trivial and laughable incident assumed a very different complexion. Talking incessantly, in an excited and hysterical tone, Mr. Dhondy, failing to elicit a reply from him, began to walk beside him objectionably close or just a little in front or a little behind, so close as to interfere with his movements. The accused thus continued close in their heels all the way to Malabar Point, refusing to go away or refrain from annoyance.

FOLLOWED BY SEPOYS.

The accused appealed to police sepoys they met on the road to take complainant's name and persuaded several of them to follow in his company. When they stopped to enquire whether a European police officer was to be found, the accused came unnecessarily and objectionably close, and interrupted with annoying remarks. Accused was clearly doing all he could thinks of to provoke the complainant to assault him. In the manner above described the accused followed them with his friends and two police sepoys, one in uniform and one in mufti, throughout their walk, some eight miles in all, until they arrived at the police headquarters, where complainant lodge a complaint against the accused. Complainant desired to take the matter up in the public interest, as he considered that the great and persistent annoyance to which he was subjected should not be passed unnoticed. The most serious feature of the case seemed to him to be that Mr. Dhondy was obviously and diliberately trying to provake him into retalliation.

THE COUNTER-CHARGE.

Mr. Dhondy, on the other hand, complained that he was walking with an acquaintance behind the accused, Lt.-Col. Burnett, and two other Europeans. Just as they overtook them and got in front of them, the accused pulled him backwards violently, saying "you blind man, go back." Complainant remonstrated with the accused and asked him for his name, which was refused. Two other Parsi gentlemen witnessed the incident, and his companion at his request took their names. As the accused did not furnish him with his name complainant with his companion followed him. Complainant once again asked the accused for his name and told him that otherwise he would be obliged to report him to a European police officer. "The accused thereupon struck me twice" the information continued." with his walking stick by thrusting it into me as I was behind him. He told me that he would assault me again, and that I could obtain a summons against him." Accused walked on and complainant followed him till, seeing police sepoy, No. 1528 complainant asked him to take accused's name. The accused refused to give the sepoy his name, saying to complainant, "You obstinate man, you won't get it." Reaching Government House gate, the accused and his companion went into the grounds, while the complainant, meeting a jamadar, waited for them. In a short time they came back when another request for the accused's name was again refused.

COMPLAINTS LODGED.

Accused and his companion walked past, and complainant had to get into a victoria to keep pace with them, but the accused got on to the Chowpatti and later on the sands. They crossed the overhead bridge at Marine Lines and with the complainant following, went to Crawford Market. There the complainant went to see Sub-Inspector Edwards, who lived on the premises, but in the meantime the accused and his companion interviewed Mr Morris, who also lives there, and went away. "I complained to Mr. Morris and asked him to give me the accused's name, as I wanted to prosecute him" he continued. "Mr. Morris declined to do so, and asked me, to see him on Monday, when he would place the fact before the Commissioner of Police, who would furnish me with the accused name. On Monday I went with my counsel to the Commissioner, who gave me the accused's name. My counsel was requested by the Commissioner to give the accused an opportunity of rendering an explanation. I was, therefore, about to send a notice to the accused when to my great surprise I learned that the accused had filed a complainant against me."

Pleas of not guilty were put in by both parties.

CAPT. HARKNESS' EVIDENCE.

Yesterday, in the first charge, that was preferred by Col. Burnett, Capt. G. F. I. Harkness was the first witness examined. The witness said that he was walking with Col. Burnett and Capt. McVean when they overtook the accused's party. They were walking at a slant when doing so, when accused pushed into him and passed in front. There was about three feet between Col. Burnett and the next man, and as the accused made his way to Col. Burnett, Col. Burnett put out his hand which was open. Col. Burnett touched the accused, when the latter said he was going to have them up in Court and all sorts of things. He seemed to look upon it as an assault of some sort. The accused followed, sometimes close and sometimes he dropped back. At one place accused was practically touching witness. When accused came close he asked Col. Burnett for his name, and said that he was going to bring an action, and had a brother who was a pleapleader. He also remembered the accused say, "You don't know who I am," as though he thought he was rather important.

Mr. Baker: What were your feelings?

Witness: I was very annoyed.

Mr. Baker: Can you be more accurate?

Witness: I don't like being run into; I don't know the right word to give.

VERY MUCH ANNOYED.

Mr. Baker wanted to read the section of the charge to the witness, but the Magistrate upheld the objection raised by Mr. Kanuga.

The Magistrate: Can you describe how annoyed you were; what did you feel like?

Witness: Well, I felt like knocking the gentleman down.

Mr. Baker: That's a good answer.

Witness, continuing, said that they went out to Malabar Point, walked back and went to the police station, near Crawford Market. Accused followed all the time, and frequently talked, but not while returning. He felt annoyed, but it was amusing after a time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness said that the accused did not touch Col. Burnett before Col. Burnett put out his hand.

What was the nature of the touch of Col. Burnett's in reference to Mr. Dhondy?—To prevent him coming into him as he had done to me.

Where did he touch him?—On the shoulder, I think, I cannot swear to that.

Was there violence?—No particular violence.

Was it a mere touch, or was it a push?—The accused was moving forward, so there was some amount of violence.

In consequence of that forcible impact the accused fell back?—I don't remember; he stopped.

Did he go a little backward?—He went back then, yes.

Witness did not remember the Colonel saying, "You blind man," nothing about the eye-sight, of blame, or reprimand. Col. Burnett had said something with very little meaning in it. He did remember the Colonel saying, "Go back." The complainant refused to give his name. Accused asked him, "Why did you push me?" He didn't remember if the Colonel had said to the accused or the sepoys that he wouldn't give his name; he certainly didn't do it. Col. Burnett had a stick in his hand, but he didn't remember his thrusting the stick into the accused.

To the Magistrate, witness said in describing accused's pushing in to him:—"He simply came into me with his shoulder, as though to try and get in front of me."

Examined by the Court in regard to the Colonel putting out his hand, in reply to the question:—"How much force do you attribute to the accused's motion and how much to the Colonel?" Witness answered:—"Accused was moving at the time and a good bit of the force was due to him."

A LATE DINNER.

Continuing, witness, in reply to the Court, said that half-past eight is the usual time for dinner and they arrived back from their walk at Marine Lines at half-past ten. He couldn't say exactly what time they arrived at Government House Gate, but it was a little bit before nine.

Are you often late for dinner?—Not very often; but on that occasion Col. Burnett had asked me to come out, and, the Colonel said, it doesn't matter what time we dine.

You are married?—No.

The hearing was adjourned to the 28th August.

STREET COLLISION.

A collision occurred on Thursday between taxi-cab No. 1411 and a landan belonging to Mr. J. M. Kolah of Bellasis Road. The landan was going along the Queen's Road towards the Fort, and while it was opposite the Marine Lines Station, one Kayasji Naoroji Contractor, residing at Grant Road, attempted to cross the road in front of the vehicle and fell, owing to the wet and slippery condition of the road. The driver, to avoid running over Contractor, pulled out sharply to the right, bringing the landan in front of the taxi-cab, which was coming from the opposite direction, and collision occurred between the two. The front wheels and one shaft of the landan were brokan, and the horse slightly injured and the right front wheel, mud-guard, head-lights and glass screeh of the taxi-cab were also smashed. Luckily, however, no one was injured.

PASSPORTS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

AMIR'S NEW ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that the Amir has issued orders that passports will be required from all entering Afghanistan from India, whether Indian or Kabuli, and has instructed the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar to issue such passports. The Correspondent suggests that the arrest of one or two men with a number of photographs of Afghanistan in their possession is the cause of this innovation.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

THIRTEEN EVENTS ON FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 24.

The Bangalore Horse Show opened to-day in very wet weather in the Residency grounds, but the attendance was quite up to the average. The entries have also come up to the average of previous years and the public have come forward with their usual generosity in presenting cups and other prizes so that provided rain does not interfere as it seriously threatens to do, the attendance in the afternoons of both the days should bring in the usual gate money. The grounds have been laid out on much the same lines as hither-to and Captain B. W. Taylor, R.F.A., Honorary Secretary, has done everything possible to make the Show a success.

Thirteen events were judged and among others are names of Lieutenant-Colonel Eassie, A.V.C., Major E. C. Loch, Army Remount Depot, Mr. J. Crawford, of Bombay Major J. G. Dennistoun, R.H.A. in the list of judges.

The first events to be judged were heavy weight hunters and Indian officers' charges. In the latter Jemadar Chota Singh, of the 26th Light Cavalry, secured the verdict and on the former there was nothing to beat Col. Essie's Vanguard. There was quite a good show in the infantry charges, Captain Conran's The Nun pulling off the Red Rosette.

A very small lot entered the ring for ladies hack class in which Miss Campbell's Sheila caught the judge's eye.

The competition among light weight hunters was very keen Captain Paget Tomlinson's Matlock being placed first.

The polo ponies took a long time to judge as they had to be put through various trials. Eventually Mr. Breitmeyer's Tim Healy came out first and the Yuvarajas's Ambrosine got the second place.

The Arab horse and pony class event went to Captain Saunders's Grey Mist and Colnel Eassie's Vanguard secured another win in the charger class. There was a small but a very good class of Government chargers shown Captain Tomlinson scoring another win with his Battle.

In class 18 Lady Flora Poore's Lord Argyle received the first award.

Only six competitors went round the ring for the single (horse) harness event, Mr. T. W. E. Davies securing the first and third places with Billy and Ronnie repectively and Mr. D. A. Buchan getting the second place.

For the double harness event only three pairs went round, viz. S. Battery R.H.A.'s brake and pair, Mr. N. A. Buchan's brake and pair (Queen Bess and Quiver) and Mr. Akerman's pair of bays and the judges placed them in the same order.

Col. Desaraj Urs's Hebe and Helen, a pair from the Hosur Remount Depot and another from the 44th Battery R.F.A. were not shown.

A showing competition was also in progress for some time and was won by Corporal Deane of B. Squadron, 7th Hussars.

I. F. A. SHIELD COMPETITION.

SEMI-FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Eighteen minutes after the start the Calcutta Football Club, yesterday, scored a goal against the 91st Highlanders through Fenn.

Thomson, the military's goalkeeper, hesitated too long to rush out, hence the disaster. After this score the military lost their heads and the Calcutta pressed the Highlanders practically throughout the second half. The game which was rather rough was watched by 25,000 spectators.

Calcutta now meet the King's Own in the final of the I. F. A. Shield competition on Saturday next.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to present the shield.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, July 24.

Reports are reaching here of a battle between the Chinese and the Tibetans in the last week of June at Rechhe near the fortified Chinese post of Batang. Both sides claim victory.

The local Chinese are receiving reports from Canton that the Chinese Government have ordered 10,000 troops to Eastern Tibet as reinforcement.

FIRING ON ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" London corespondent cables—"The Times's" Omagh correspondent reports that while a company of Ulster volunteers was marching through the Nationalist district in North Tyrone on Tuesday three shots were fired at them, but the volunteers, many of whom were fully armed, marched on.

The Government of India have under consideration the consolidation of the rules affecting grants to local authorities.

A correspondent to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" suggests the establishment of maternity hospitals with trained midwives in every city as a means of reducing the heavy infantile mortality and bringing medical relief to poor "purdanashins."

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GUNNERS BEAT HORNETS 1-0.

A SCRAGGY GAME.

In the First Division of the Harwood League yesterday, the Royal Garrison Artillery beat the Hornets by the only goal scored during the hour. Conditions were a trifle better than on the day previous, but the display had hardly a single incident of merit during the entire sixty minutes. Both teams appeared to be completely demoralised, and the exhibition lacked cohesion, dash or intelligent direction. The Gunners had the better of the exchanges but their finish was scarcely better than their opponents, the inside men of the attack losing opportunities again and again. In the second period Llewlyn and Spain brightened the work of the forwards with three excellent centres, but otherwise hardly anything can be said to the credit of the line, except, of course, the goal scored. Gavin sneaked the leather off Llewlyn's feet just as that player was getting ready to shoot and drove weakly to goal. Fortunately for the Gunners Navin could not see the leather till it was well in flight, and the ball wending its course, more by accident than design, won the two points for the Gunners.

The R. G. A. half-backs improved fastly in the second period, and Kenny worked hard at back. Downes and W. James were the only two in the Hornets team who showed up in any way The halves were hopelessly at sea.

The following were the teams:—
R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Kenny and McCowan, backs; Holden, Thompson and Warren, halves; Spain, O'Keefe, Capt. Roach, Gavin and Llewlyn, forwards.
Hornets:—Navin, goal; Downes and W. James, backs; Windsor, T. James and Finnigan, halves; Rodricks, McDermott, H. James, Strelly and Morris, forwards.
Referee.—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	8	8	0	0	32	2	16
Bombay Gymkhana	9	6	2	1	14	5	13
Bombay Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
R. G. A., Bombay	10	3	3	4	9	14	10
Grant Medicals	10	1	4	5	3	18	7
G. I. P. Ry. Athletic	9	2	4	3	5	11	7
Hornets	10	1	8	1	2	19	3

SECOND DIVISION.

The game between the Y. M. C. A. and the Telegraphs which was to have been played on the Marine Lines was abandoned as the ground was not in a fit state.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

WHOLE PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Times's" Toronto correspondent says that seven Hindus belonging to the Indian colony at Vancouver have taken passages on the Komagata Maru declaring that they are going to India to assist in spreading the revolutionary movement.

The "Standard's" Ottawa correspondent says Sir R. Borden has been in communication with the Indian Office through Mr. Perley, Acting High Commissioner. The correspondent understands that a conference of representatives of the Domonions and Home Ministers to deal with the whole problem, is likely to take place shortly at Montreal.

The "Star" says Canada ought, if possible, to discriminate in favour of British subjects when dealing with the question of Asiatic immigration. An Asiatic born under the flag ought to feel that he gets better terms than any other Asiatic and gets them because he is British born. Hindus of education should visit Canada with the freedom they enjoy in England.

The Komagata Maru has sailed.

OFFSPRING OF A PROHIBITED UNION.

FATHER'S RESPONSIBLITY FOR MAINTENANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 24.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Ayling disposed of a criminal revision petition in which the question for decision was whether a Hindu father was bound to maintain his child which was the result of a union with a Christian woman, such union being prohibited by law.

The sub-divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore in the first instance passed a maintenance order for Rs. 3 against the Hindu father. His Lordship declined to hold the contention of the petitioner on revision that he was not liable to maintain his offspring of a prohibited union and dismissed the petition on the ground that the finding as to paternity was conclusive.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 24.

The houses of two pleaders, a munsiff and a contractor were searched here. No arrests were made.

The Viceroy left Simla for Dehra Dun on Thursday accompanied by the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Sir James Dubouley, Sir James Roberts, Col. Maxwell, and Captains Muir and Benson. His Excellency will probably return to Simla early in August.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GOODALL.—On July 22nd at Brettargh Holt, Kendal the wife of C. H. Goodall of a daughter who died after a few hours.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 25, 1914

TINKERING A BAD ACT.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is to undergo a fresh tinkering after having been subjected to the same infructuous operation a few short years ago. In every province of the Empire the tendency of the respective Governments is to hurry on the Statute Book ill-conceived legislative measures which subsequently have to undergo a variety of modifications. The Imperial Legislative Council is no exception to this kind of hurried legislation, though at the outset some kind of care is taken to give it some permanency, thanks to the chastening criticism of the popular representatives in that assembly, and to the searchlight thrown on the measures by the well-informed press. Still there resides in all the Governments a vicious tendency to override popular feeling and sentiment, to consider legislation in camera, and spring it on a populace, prone to be as patient, forbearing, and inarticulate as it possibly can be. As regards the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act its history since it was placed on the Statute Book to vex the soul of the poor indebted ryot in the Deccan in whose interest it was ostensibly passed is worth relating. The Deccan, as is well known, is a poor agricultural country. The people have to work hard. The land being by nature poor and unyielding, agriculture does not thrive as an industry. And the economic conditions therefore, are far from satisfactory. If there is a deficiency of rain, famine conditions are soon established. These conditions were rife in the years 1876-77 when the Deccan, along with Madras, was overtaken by an unprecedented calamity only surpassed by the severer famines at the close of the nineteenth century. Such was the condition of the people that theft and other crimes, the off-springs of unsatisfactory economic conditions, were frequent and, eventually, as in other countries, there was what is called "the rebellion of the belly."

We need not, however, refer to the consequences of that parlous state of affairs in the Deccan. They can be studied in the voluminous Report of the Deccan Riot Commission which the Government of India was compelled to appoint to investigate the causes of the riots and the stress of indebtedness which led to a rising against the sowcars. The late Sir Auckland Colvin was the presiding genius of the Commission and the Report was most elaborate and suggestive. The Government of India, thereupon, introduced a Bill into the Viceregal Legislative Council. An energetic controversy arose on the measure, both in and out of the Council, on the Bill which was then in the charge of Sir Theodore Hope, a Bombay Civilian, of great revenue experience and exceedingly hard-headed. Eventually the controversy was reduced to a duel between him on the one side and the late Sir Raymond West on the other. The latter was also a Bombay Civilian, but better versed in the principles of economics. He contributed severe criticisms to one of the daily journals in Bombay and eventually published them in the form of a pamphlet. Sir Raymond's chief contention was, that the Bill in several respects was so conceived, that instead of the ryots taking advantage of the provisions of the statute, they would still continue to resort to the money-lender, however usurious, and that instead of the credit of the agriculturist being improved it would be greatly diminished. He predicted that the Act would be a failure in the end. The Imperial Council, however, were anxious to give the measure a fair trial, lest it should be reproached with having done next to nothing to relieve the indebtedness. Political considerations had also their influence on the legislating authorities. So the Bill was passed after a protracted fight. The law was made applicable to the four districts of the Deccan where the disturbance, arising from economic condition, was great. Many indeed have been the vicissitudes that have taken place since the Act came into operation and it would be a long and tedious business to describe them. Suffice to say, for some years there was no headway made, while the opponents of the measure were keenly watching its operations and picking holes in the annual report. A special officer was created to administrate the Act. He was called the special judge and truly the administration demanded much judicial experience to sift and weigh the evidence adduced by the ryot on the one side and the money-lender on the other. The judge was further assisted in his work by a body of district "conciliators" who were supposed to be conversant with the position of the litigants. After the Act had been brought into operation annual reports were published, more or less of an optimistic character, as has been the case with all laws passed after strong opposition. But though the reports were redolent of optimism there were few outside the official circle who placed much faith in the statements they contained, while those who went upon their own personal observation implied that that the official reports should be taken with a large grain of salt. As years passed it became more and more clear that the Act was a failure as regards the principal object for which it was passed. Agricultural indebtedness in the experimental districts did not diminish. If anything it increased, while to verify Sir Raymond West's prophecy, the ryots lost what little credit they had had before.

A few years ago, however, an attempt was again made to show that the Act had proved beneficial. It was the *ex cathedra* and unvarified statement of the officials The public remained sceptical, and it is so up to this day. To justify the Act its provisions were introduced into the adjoining four districts. And now it is found that fresh tinkering is essential, for the reasons stated in the Bill. One of them is that it has become difficult to discover who is an agriculturist. So the word agriculturist is closely defined. The solution is propounded to the conundrum *when is an agriculturist a "non-agriculturist"* and vice versa. This is mere official or legislative pedantry and we may pass it over with a smile. The other provisions refer to minute details prescribed for keeping books of accounts! Sir Theodore Hope, who is still living, may well inquire with wonderment in his retirement, whether they have only *now* discovered after 36 years, that a new definition of agriculturist is needed! But such are the ways of our latter day legislators, who are like the young personage said to be in a hurry. Be the tinkering what it may, it is a fresh proof of the absolute unsuitablity of the Act to accomplish its main object. After its continued failure, prudence would have dictated that it might be safely repealed, and the ryots left free to square their accounts as they liked with the money-lender without whose assistance they cannot go on at all, and meet the demands of the inexorable revenue officials. There is the greater reason for such a repeal, having regard to the existence of the co-operative credit socities. What is fundamentally wrong can never be righted. This Relief Act was fundamentally wrong in principle. It was wholly misconceived as an economic measure. No wonder it failed. And yet it is astonishing to notice how the revenue authorities persist in perpetuating the measure. But bureaucratic perversity in matters of economic legislation is too well known to need any further demonstration!

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Legislative Council.

The Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which commences on Monday next, promises to be a protracted one. The debate on the Budget is usually good for a day or a day and a half; and there is a good deal of legislative business to follow. The Bombay District Municipal Act will come up for second reading, and notice has been given of 81 amendments to this measure. Then there is the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code (second reading) and on this, too, several amendments will be moved. The second reading of the Tramways Act Amendment Bill will also be taken, and three other small bills will be introduced. In addition to this legislative business, notice has been given of ten resolutions, two of which at least will evoke considerable discussion. One, to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, asks that High Court pleaders in Bombay shall be put on an equal footing with barristers as regards permission to practise on the Original Side of the High Court, and eligibility for appointment to the High Court bench; while the other recommends the creation of a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, except suits or proceedings which are cognizable.

"New Phase in Triple Entente."

The "New Phase in the Triple Entente" referred to by Reuter yesterday, consequent on the allusion, for the first time, by the Tsar and the French President to their common friendship with Great Britain is significant of a growing desire in France and Russia to include the three Powers into a scheme of common alliance. The scheme is one which is not without its attractions, but it may well be doubted if it is possible to formulate such an alliance without departing from the traditional policy of the British Foreign Office, unless far more powerful motives than now exist are called into play. The present arrangement, has, of course, its weak points. The Triple Entente is composed of three Great Powers, each of which has a multiplicity of interests outside of Europe, some of which are vital, and a few, as, for instance, India, superlative. Each Power is, therefore, less free to subordinate these cares, and the duties as a consequence imposed upon them, to a common aim than are the members of the Triple Alliance. Moreover, they are equal among themselves in a fuller sense than are Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. In Europe the vast preponderance of the German land asd sea forces invests that Power with what is practically a decisive voice in the counsels of the Alliance, and the unity which results therefrom constitutes one of the main sources of the force, diplomatic and military, which has enabled the Alliance and its members to secure its various pacific victories. How to counteract this enormous advantage is the problem which has taxed the resourcefulness of French and Russian statesmen for the last three or four years.

The Movement for an "Alliance."

This movement for a formal alliance was carried a stage further at the time of the celebration of the tenth ansiversary of the Entente Cordiale and of the visit of their Majesties to France, when a number of French public men proposed a complete defensive alliance between the two Powers. Although this was done with the proverbial French tact, it was obvious to British sympathisers that any scheme of a joint Anglo-Franco-Russian military and naval plan of defensive operations would necessitate changes in the military system in force in Great Britain which, whether desirable or the reverse, can be effected only as the outcome of the evolution which is at present in progress, and not as the result of engagements entered upon for the purpose of qualifying for a Continental alliance.

Tributes to Chamberlain.

When Joseph Chamberlain died it must have occurred to many people that, despite the overwhelming prominence of his personality in English politics for twenty years, very little indeed was known about the man. And the singular thing is that, after the innumerable obituary aricles published in the London dailies during mail week our knowledge is not materially increased. The story of his business and political life has been told in detail by hundreds of pens, he has been described as an administrator, an organiser, and a parliamentarian. Many writers have attempted to analyse or explain his power over the House of Commons, and yet the man remains obscure. Among the personal studies which have appeared, the only one we have seen that treats him in some degree as a human being is T. P. O'Connor's long article in the "Daily Telegraph" and very little of this is new. An article by that very able publicist, Mr. Lucien Wolf, is published in the "Daily Telegraph." It gives an excellent account of the state of mind in which Chamberlain entered upon the Tariff campaign eleven years ago. There are many general references to his friendships and the "charm" that obituary writers always find in an eminent Englisman's private life. But in all this the man himself is not revealed. Birmingham knew and admired him, and changed its political garments at his bidding. Lord Morley said he had the genius of friendsip,—so there was evidently something unsual about his private character and gifts. But what it was nobody makes any effort to tell us. In his youth he had some enthusiasm for popular culture and laboured in social service in Birmingham. But no one has told us anything about his intellectual interests in mature life. One admirer describes the hospitality of Highbury, and makes a reference to the fine library in which after dinner Mr. Chamberlain was accustomed to entertain his friends. But it does not occur to this writer to indicate what kind of books the liberary was composed of, or which among them their owner mostly read. What he does tell us is that t'e library contained cabinets of many drawers, all stuffed, with splendid cigars! Here at all events is an illuminating touch.

Chamberlain and the Raid.

From internal evidence one would judge that many of the longer biographical articles were written and filed in the newspaper offices years ago, some of them before the South African War, while it is obvious that many had not been revised or supplemented in the light of the new material lately made accessible in such books as the "Lives of Labouchere and the Duke of Devonshire." One very interesting point is the treatment by the Conservative papers of Mr. Chamberlain's relations with Cecil Rhodes at the time of the Jameson Raid. With one accord they take for granted that the Colonial Secretary was entirely cleared of the charge of complicity, and they ignore the documentary evidence brought to light during the parliamentary inquiry. Even in the Liberal press the significance of this is to a large extent passed over, the "Westminister Gazette" being among the few papers which quote one of the Colonial Office documents which it is hard to explain away. It is curious, too, that so few of the tributes succeed in giving reality to Chamberlain's oratory and debating force. In this respect some of the descriptions are absurd. For example one experienced parliamentary journalist makes the grotesque remark that, in one of the stormy debates during the War, Mr. Chamberlain startled the House by *hissing* over the table the word "Cad"! The most accomplished hisser would find this difficult to achieve.

Destroying the Ideal of Empire.

In view of the character of many of the comments that have appeared in the English press on the Komagatta Maru affair, the views of "The Nation" come as a refeshing change. The Liberal organ, which describes the enterprise as "Gurdit Singh's spirited adventure" expresses regret that the Indians had not funds to take their case on appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, and eventually to the Privy Council. "If" says "The Nation," "it is really the case that a British subject as such possesses no rights whatever in the Empire, it would make for honesty and clear thinking that the position should be defined by some higher authority. Magna Charta can hardly be upset by the courts of a Colonial province. The effect of this decision appears to be to destroy the conception of any common citizenship of the Empire, and in that sense "The Times" frankly welcomes it." "The Nation" adds, very truly, that the effect of this decision may have a "shattering effect" in India, and concludes: "In the Colonies, as in the Lords, men who boast themselves above all Imperialists are uniting unconsciously to make the ideal of the Empire in India morally unmeaning."

"Mexican Revelations."

The departure of General Huerta from Mexico does not appear to have in the slightest degree relieved the tense situation in that country. The United States finds Senor Carbajal complaisant enough, but Carranza steadily refuses an amnesty to the Huertatists. Further, the "peaceful transfer" of the Government to Carranza is complicated by an "open breach" between the erstwhile allies Villa and Carranza, and by a minor revolution from the Zapatists who have already commenced to pillage and plunder on their own account. It is to be feared President Wilson will soon realise that his good offices on behalf of his Mexican neighbour are not appreciated to the extent that he doubtless desires. This will, it is hoped, in its turn lead to a considerable modification of his Mexican policy, the success of which is problematical, while its, "morality" has been almost universally held to be open to question. Patriotism in Mexico, which is local rather than collective, will certainly not assist him to bring peace to the country. In the meantime according to "The Economist" of July 4th, received yesterday, "The New York Herald," has complicated matters for the Washington Government by publishing "revelations (including letters in facsimile) relating to an alleged attempt of New York capitalists to oust the existing Board of the National Railways of Mexico, and it connects this attempt with the alleged conflict of the Stndard Oil interests (supporting Carranza) and Lord Cowdray's company (supporting Huerta), which is alleged to explain the financial support and the continuance of the civil war." The full text of the "revelations" we are told, has not yet reached England.

New Cruiser for East Indies.

At last the light cruiser Fox is to be relieved on the East Indies Station, and her place taken by one of the up-to-date "Town" cruisers, the Falmouth. The Fox has been on the East Indies Station almost continuously for the past thirteen years,—from 1901 to 1907, and from 1908 to the present time. In that period her crews have had some stirring experiences, including the operations in Somaliland, 1902-4, the capture of Fort Illig, 1904, and the perpetual hunt after slavers and gun-running vessels up the Persian Gulf, and in the adjacent waters, in the course of which they suffered heavy casualties. The Falmouth is one of a group of four sisters, the others being the Yarmouth, on the China Station; the Weymouth, on the Mediterranean Station, and the Dartmouth, already on the East Indies Station. She was built at Messrs Beardmore's, Glasgow, in 1910. She measures 230 feet in length, has a beam of 48½ feet, a draught of 15½ feet and a displacement of 5,250 tons. Her water line is well protected by a heavy armour belt and her gun positions are similarly protected. She mounts eight 6 inch guns, four 3 pounders, one light field-gun and four machine guns in her batteries. She is turbine propelled, her engines being of 22,000 horse power, and at her trials she easily reeled off 27½ knots per hour. The Falmouth cost £339,327 to build, arm and make ready for the pennant. She is to be commissioned for her new station on the 9th August next at Chatham.

The Falmouth's Skipper.

Captain J. D. Edwards has been appointed to the command of the Falmouth on commissioning for service with the East Indies Squadron. Captain Edwards has served afloat since January, 1885, was promoted lieutenant in 1892, taking five "firsts" at his examination, reached the rank of commandor in 1903 and was promoted Captain in Decemebr, 1909. He is an ex-gunnery officer. Bombay people will also be interested to hear that Captain P. T. Beamish, who was recently serving on the East Indies Station, has taken up duty at the Admiralty, and that Sub-Lieutenant H. J. Carnduff, serving on the flagship Swiftsure, East Indies Squadron, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and re-appointed to her.

AUSTRO-SERB CRISIS.

IRONHANDED ULTIMATUM.

NO TEMPORISING.

CONJECTURES REGARDING RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

GERMAN POLICY AS TO INTERVENTION.

SITUATION CONSIDERED MOST SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, July 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Note has been delivered to Servia. It demands the suppression of the Pan-Servian movement and the punishment of the accomplices in the Sarajevo assassinations. The answer is required by six o'clock on Saturday evening.

ULTIMATUM UNEXPECTEDLY SEVERE.

LONDON, July 24.

The Austrian ultimatum is unexpectedly severe and uncompromising, leaving scarcely a loop-hole for negotiation.

The situation is regarded as most grave and everyone is asking what attitude Russia will take up.

The semi-official "Pester Lloyd" of Budapest affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

PROVISIONS OF AUSTRIAN NOTE OF DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, July 24.

The Austrian note to Servia demands the publication of the Servian Government's condemnation of and regret for the anti-Austrian propaganda and punishment of offenders, suppression of anti-Austrian teaching in schools, dismissal of the officers and functionaries whose names the Austrian Government reserves the right to communicate, acceptance of the collaboration of the Austrian officials in suppressing the anti-Austrian movement and prosecution of the accessories in the Sarajevo crime with the collaboration of the representatives of the Austrian Government. The note also demands the arrest of a Servian major and a State official who are compromised as the result of an inquiry into the Sarajevo crime.

VIENNA, July 24.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" says:—"The Austro-Hungarian demands are the outcome of a long and careful reflection and do not go beyond what is strictly necessary. We have to destroy the mine which has been dug in Servia and which penetrates to the heart of our southern Slav territories."

NO TEMPORISING POSSIBLE.

VIENNA, July 24.

It is understood that no negotations or bargaining on the part of Servia will be allowed nor an extension of the time-limit, nor mediation by other Powers. Should Servia reply in the negative it is intimated that the Army will be called upon to enforce Austria's demands.

A FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, July 24.

Commenting on the Austro-Servian crisis, "Le Journal" says.—"We find ourselves face to face with anti-Slav reaction to which Russia cannot be indifferent.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN BUDAPEST

SEVEN KILLED AND 37 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, July 24.

A disastrous hurricane here caused damage to property amounting in value to millions of francs. Seven persons were killed and 37 injured. Not a single boat on the Danube escaped damage.

RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

SITUATION BECOMES WORSE.

FURTHER COLLISIONS WITH TROOPS.

SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

St. PETERSBURG, July 23.

The situation is becoming worse and grave events are apprehended after President Poincaré's departure.

St. PETERSBURG, July 24.

Collisions between strikers and troops continued yesterday. A mob consisting of thousands of persons stoned the windows of the Imperial Porcelain Factory. The number of people who have lost their lives in the recent disturbances, is believed to be much greater than has transpired.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 24.

Four regiments of cavalry and two of Cuirassiers have arrived with quick-firers to assist in suppressing the disorder.

RESULT OF LIVERPOOL CUP

WON BY CHINA COCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

CHINA COCK..... 1
NASSAU 2
JUNIOR 3

Nine ran. Won by one and half lengths. Three-quarters between second and third China Cock led throughout. Short Grass was fourth. Shogun was ridden by F. Templeman.

BETTING.—7 to 1 against China Cock and Nassau; 2 to 1 against Junior.

JOCKEY CLUB INQUIRY.

EXPERT SAYS NO DOPING OCCURRED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The report of an expert on the saliva of the three horses detained recently after a race by the order of the Jockey Club, is that no doping occurred.

LAWN TENNIS.

PRELIMINARY HEAT IN DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, July 24.

In the preliminary heat of the Davis Cup, Brookes (Australasia) beat Schwengers (Canada)—6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Wilding (Australasia) beat Powell (Canada)—6-4,6-3,6-2.

PROGRESS OF BISLEY SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BISLEY, July 24.

Private Fulton of the Queen's Westminsters won the Silver Medal in the King's Prize Competition.

FINANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Finance Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons yesterday.

PROSPECTIVE ECONOMY IN NAVY.

LONDON, July 24.

Speaking during the debate on the Finance Bill, Mr. Lloyd George said that he believed that next year there would be substantial economy in armaments without interfering in the slightest with the efficiency of the Navy.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey said His Majesty's ratification of the Opium Convention of 1912 was deposited on July 15th.

THE KOMAGATA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Komagata Maru has sailed.

SITUATION IN LONDON

PREMIER RECEIVES AN OVATION.

SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE DUBIOUS.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Dalzeil that the sentence in the King's speech relating to civil war obviously meant an apprehension widely entertained and expressed by responsible and sober-minded persons "among whom" he added, "perhaps I may include myself."

Mr. Asquith received an exceptional ovation outside Buckingham Palace to-day after the audience. The motor was stopped by cheering crowds. Mr. Asquith appeared somewhat surprised. It is attributed to his statement of yesterday in the House of Commons.

THE PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

LONDON, July 24.

The papers are pessimistic regarding the Home Rule Conference and believe that its failure will be announced to-day. There were many informal conferences between party leaders yesterday evening.

The "Daily Mail" says that Lieutenant-Colonel Morris paraded the Irish Guards at the Wellington Barracks yesterday morning and expressed regret that soldiers in uniform had given way to a political demonstration.

A Dublin message to the "Daily Telegraph" states that the War Office has issued an order threatening to court-martial the soldiers instructing the Nationalist and Ulster Volunteers.

"INADEQUATE LEADERSHIP."

The "Daily Chronicle" accuses Mr. Asquith of inadequate leadership and asks if it was worth while widening the apparent breach between himself and the Liberal party by yesterday's remarks.

CABINET COUNCIL FOLLOWS CONFERENCE SITTING.

ACTIVITY AT DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The Home Rule Conference sat for seventy minutes to-day but no agreement was reached. At its conclusion, the Speaker, Unionist members, and Mr. Dillon remained at Buckingham Palace.

Afterwards Messrs. Redmond, Asquith Dillon, and Lloyd George exchanged visits at Downing Street and Mr. Asquith summoned Mr. Churchill. Later in the afternoon the Cabinet met.

RECEIVING MILITANT WOMEN.

MRS. PANKHURST'S LETTER TO THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Mrs. Pankhurst has sent a letter to the King asking him to receive women as he has received the militant Ulstermen and Nationalists, declaring that militant women are equally responsible and sober-minded.

PANAMA CANAL.

OPEN TO COMMERCE ON AUGUST 15TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 24.

It is officially announced that the Panama Canal will be opened to the world's commerce for vessels up to a draught of 30 feet on August 15th. There will be no formalities, which will be reserved for the official opening in 1915.

Yet another case of suicide by burning of a Hindu lady is reported from Hughli. In this case a widow living in a Hindu family had some quarrel over household matters with her sister-in-law (brother's wife). She seriously took this to heart and resolved to put an end to her life. She went to the kitchen when every body was away from the house and soaked herself with kerosine oil and set fire to it and was thus burnt to death inspite of medical aid being rendered to her.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN UNANIMITY.

A JOINT STATEMENT.

SOLICITUDE FOR PEACE.

TSAR ENTERTAINED AT BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KRONSTADT, July 24.

President Poincare has left for Stockholm after banqueting the Tsar on board the battleship France. Very cordial toasts were exchanged.

Following the interviews between M. Sazonoff and M. Viviani, a joint statement has been issued saying that the visit of President Poincare has given the two Governments an opportunity of stating the perfect unanimity of their view on the various problems which the solicitude for general peace and European equilibrium imposes on the Powers, especially in the East.

GRAND REVIEW AT TSARSKOE SELO.

President Poincaré was present at the review of 60,000 men at Tsarskoe Selo. President Poincaré and the Tsaritza were in a carriage while the Tsar was on horseback.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN EDITOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The death is announced in St. Petersburg of Prince Mestonersky, editor of the "Grashdanin."

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The arrangements for a conference in connection with the Hindu University scheme are now settled. The conference will take place at Allahabad on the 27th instant and will be attended by Sir James Meston, Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and other promoters of the University. It will be preceded on the 26th at Allahabad by a preliminary meeting of the committee of the University after which the Maharaja and other members of the committee proceed to Benares to select a site for the University buildings.

MR. MEREDITH'S CONVICTION.

APPEAL IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Sharfuddin and Teunon, the Advocate General with Mr. P.L. Roy appeared on behalf of H. Meredith, a bailiff of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of causing hurt to a "purdanashin" Hindu lady in executing a warrant of the court and fined Rs. 50.

In this case the Bengal Government paid the expenses of the accused amounting to about Rs. 42,000 and this case formed the subject of an interpellation in the Local Legislative Council.

The Advocate-General brought to their Lordships' notice that in England a King's Council or a low officer of the Crown was not entitled to appear in any case against the Crown without a license from the Home Secretary. In this case he had received instructions from the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government as the Government conceived this to be a matter of public importance.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

THE HINDUSTAN BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

Mr. Justice Shadilal has passed orders dismissing the application filed by Daulat Rai, late managing director of the Hindustan Bank, for the transfer of the proceedings for misfeasance under the Companies' Act pending against him and other directors before Rai Damodar Das, special District Judge of Multan.

With the object of encouraging motor traction, the Ceylon Government are improving 2,000 miles of road, and widening and constructing passing places, so that within the next two years all the important Government roads will be able to carry motor lorry traffic up to the 6 ton limit.

MADAME CAILLAUXS' TRIAL.

EMOTIONAL SCENES IN COURT.

M. CAILLAUX'S FORMER WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

HOW SHE EXTRACTED LETTERS FROM HIS DESK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Emotional scenes took place in the court yesterday at the continuation of the trial of Madame Caillaux.

Madame Gueydan, a former wife of M. Caillaux, gave evidence regarding the letters which she alleged she abstracted from her husband's desk, one of which was published in the "Figaro." Madame Gueydan produced the facsimilies of these letters. She said that from a political point of view they were harmless to M. Caillaux but she refused to hand them to the court because "there is a woman here over whom hangs the penalty of death."

Afterwards M. Barthou, ex-Premier, confronted M. Caillaux with a question as to their respective accuracy regarding the conversation about the letters.

MIRAJ TRAIN FIRE.

DRIVER, FIREMEN AND GUARD CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 24.

The engine driver, two firemen and the guard of the train on which two passenger carriages were burnt on the 21st May last, just outside Miraj station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are being prosecuted before Major Lyon, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum for breach of the company's rules in not keeping a lookout and obeying the signa's of distress of the passengers.

The driver and one fireman are Hindus the other fireman is a native Christian and the guard is a Mahomedan.

A woman and her little daughter it may be recalled, were burnt to death in the train on this occasion while several passengers were injured by jumping from the train while in motion. A number of witnesses are being examined.

ANNIVERSARY OF KRISTODAS PAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At the anniversary meeting of Kristodas Pal to-day under the presidency of Sir Chunder Madhab Ghosh, the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendar Nath Roy in the course of an address said:—

In a country politically circumstanced like ours the life of Kristodas Pal furnishes to my mind the true measure of the limits within which our public men should move and act, and of our correct attitude towards the ruling power. We should suggest not merely critisize we should co-operate and offer help and while the interest of our motherland should be uppermost in our hearts we should not attempt to achieve the impossible or to fight for a position inconsistent with the maintenance and supremacy of the British rule.

Endeavour we must to reform the present constitution of Government by all means, but we must avoid setting up impossible ideals and even unconsciously sowing seeds of disaffection which are sure to take root and offer great obstacles to the peaceful advancement of the country.

This I conceive was the creed of Krisondas Pal and should, I believe, continue to be our creed at the present moment.

MURDER OF A PLEADER.

ACCUSED TO BE TRANSPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITAGONG, July 24.

Nandakumar Ghose and Saradicharan Acharji have been found guilty of the murder of a pleader and sentenced to transportation for life. The pleader was shot down in his house while taking a meal.

The "Pioneer's" Jellalabad correspondent writes:—A deputation waited on the Amir at Kabul recently on behalf of Sardar Mohammad Ismail Khan whose son was implicated in a conspiracy against the Amir and was executed some time ago. Sardar Mohammad Ismail Khan is in refuge in Russian territory at Samarkand and the deputation which consisted of eight influential men of that city, brought a request that he might be pardoned and permitted to return to Afghanistan. The Amir, it is said, has not yet replied.

ALBANIAN REBELLION.

INSURGENTS' PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF PRINCE WILLIAM.

OMINOUS THREATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Albanian insurgents in a letter to the Powers demand the withdrawal of Prince William. Otherwise they threaten to destroy Durazzo and say that if the battleships fired they would not spare the inhabitants.

LAHORE BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

No date has been yet fixed for the trial of the Delhi accused in the Lahore Lawrence Garden bomb case although the committal order and file arrived some time ago.

MONKEY OR HUMAN CHILD.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY AT NAINITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

A Nainital correspondent reports the finding there in the jungles of a female monkey child probably eight or nine years old. The report says, when first brought in, it was in a very frightened state and would eat nothing but grass and raw potatoes, but later took bread and milk. It cried and whimpered but is unable to talk though it can undoubtedly hear. Its fear has now subsided to a great extent and it will take and eat chapatties and apples.

That it was at one time a human child is proved beyond doubt by the fact that it carries vaccination marks on both arms, but its exposure to elements has caused a thick growth of hair down each side of its face and down its spine. On its head are two or three heavy scars; there are some small circular scars on its knees and a few in other places. There can be little doubt that it has always walked upright as its elbows, knees and hands show no signs of continual contact with earth. Its position when sitting is that of a monkey and its actions and mode of looking at one also simulate an ape. Its hands are long thin and bony and its nails thick, long and strong. This is undoubtedly a case of child abandonment which is by no means uncommon during periods of scarcity in India.

PUNJAB CEMENT MONOPOLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

In connexion with the various protests which have been made in business circles against the concession to the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate of the right to manufacture and sell cement at Dandot in the Punjab, the "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the transfer of the concession to a new company requires the sanction of the Government of India and the matter is at present under consideration. A decision on the whole question may be expected in the course of a few weeks time.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Dalhousie on Wednesday morning. The road was in a very bad condition for the first 25 miles as there had been several landships. These, however, were cleared away and the car got through safely The Dharmasala road was in a much better condition and his Honour arrived there on Thursday morning. To-day he was to have visited upper Dharmasala and the cantonments, the civil offices in the lower station having been inspected. Owing to the delay caused by the weather his Honour will not visit Amritsar, but will proceed direct from Dharmasala on Saturday to Phillour and Ambala.

C. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

The following four members for the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on behalf of the Municipalities have been elected:—

Mr. Moreshwar Rajaram Dixit representating the Nagpur Municipality by a majority of ten votes against Dr. H. S. Gour.

Mr. Sheo Prased, pleader, of Jubbulpore.

Rai Saheb Seth Nathmal, banker, Raipur.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Nudholkar, of Amraoti.

Official and Personal.

Sir Ali Imam leaves Simla on the 30th instant, for Bankipore and Bombay returning to Simla on the 12th proximo.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

BOMBAY PROTECTOR'S REPORT.

The Bombay Government has published the following resolution on the report of the protector of pilgrims on the outgoing pilgrim season of 1913 and the returning pilgrim season of 1913-14:—

The total number of pilgrims who embarked from Bombay for the Haj last year was 15,319 against 15,464 in the previous year. Out of these 12,361 are reported to have returned to India.

It is satisfactory to note that at the instance of the President of the Bombay Haj Committee, local Haj Committees were organised in several districts and that subscriptions to the Indigent Pilgrims Relief Fund were received from these provincial committees and from local Mahomedan Anjumans. The amount thus collected does not appear, however, to have been very substantial.

Government are disposed to concur in the view expressed by the Commissioner of Police that the proposal put forward by the Protector of Pilgrims for the appointment of travelling supervisors or inspectors to accompany the pilgrims on the sea voyage is not a practicable one. The general improvement in the pilgrim service between Bombay and Jeddah, of which there appear to be certain indications, may be expected to put an end to complaints of the nature referred to.

The arrangements for the visaing of pilgrims' passports and the collection of the visa fees are under consideration.

The question of the supply of drinking water to pilgrims on board pilgrims vessels is already receiving the attention of Government, and the Government of India have been asked to increase the minimum daily quantity prescribed by the rules for each pilgrim from one gallon to one gallon and a half.

The acknowledgements of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Edwardes, President of the Haj Committee, to Mr. Dada Mia Khandwani for his generosity in bringing back free of all cost in one of his steamers a large number of pauper pilgrims, and finally to the Protector himself for his exertions in the interests of the pilgrims.

PROTECTOR'S REPORT.

The following extracts are taken from the Protector's Report:—

At one time during the latter part of the season owing to a great rush of pilgrims in the city and the 3 musafirkhanas having become full in consequence, many pilgrims had to be located for want of accommodation in places like Namazi's Imambara at a rental of annas 8 each for the time they stayed there and in the temporary waiting shed at Frere Road near the disinfection station free of charge. Some of the pilgrims voluntarily rented rooms in Mahomedan quarters. Enquiries were made regarding the rent charged by the landlords to these men and wherever it appeared excessive I managed to have the same reduced to a reasonable figure.

DELAY IN SAILINGS OF SHIPS.

It will appear from statement "A" attached hereto that many of the steamers did not actually sail on their advertised dates. In fact these delays in sailings caused this department considerable trouble and inconvenience. For instance, the Hajis booked by the s. s. Islami of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company and s. s. Budrie of the Arab Steamers Company became so very restless that disturbances were momentarily expected. On more than one occasion I had to take Mr. MacTier to the scene to soothe and pacify the pilgrims, who demanded the announcement of a fixed date of sailing pleading that in Bombay they had almost exhausted their provinces for the journey. On one occasion I myself had a very narrow escape from attack by a Kabuli Pathan, who had consumed the major portion of his provisions by his enforced detention in Bombay consequent on the frequent changes in the dates of sailings. Many times my office was surrounded by pilgrims to whom I had to preach patience, and I was obliged to call in the pilgrim brokers and the police to prevent disturbance. On one occasion a party consisting of about 40 Pathans, who had booked passages by the s. s. Budrie, proceeded to the Arab Steamers Company's office, and had it not been for our presence there, the Company's men would not have escaped being roughly handled.

TWO SHIPS SAILING ON ONE DAY.

Twice during the season two ships sailed on one day, that is, two ships belonging to Mr. Dada Mia Khandwani and two of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company on the 13th September and 10th October 1913 respectively. The former Company's steamers carried 1,334 pilgrims and the latter 1,803. On these occasions it was with great difficulty that this office and the other departments concerned coped with the work of despatching so large a number of pilgrims. We had to take special care to see that the pilgrims boarded their proper vessel and that their luggage was not misplaced.

INDIGENT PILGRIM FUND.

The appeal which you signed as President of the Haj Committee (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5614 of the 11th November, 1910) has now resulted in the formation of local Haj Committees in various districts for the repatriation of indigent pilgrims stranded in Bombay. Amounts have been received on this account from the Provincial Haj Committees and the Mahomedan Anjumans through their respective district authorities. Adding this amount and other miscellaneous receipts during the whole of the year to the fund for the relief of the indigent pilgrims in the office of the Commissioner of Police, the total comes to Rs. 15,949-5-8 and after deducting from this sum the expenditure incurred throughout the past year on account of repatriating pilgrims, the balance left is Rs. 6,226-15-2. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal very generously contributes Rs. 2,400 annually towards this fund.

PASSPORTS AND PASSES.

Passports and alien passes were issued to pilgrims as last year in the Carnac Road Musafirkhana. Here the Turkish visa fee also was collected by the representative of the Ottoman Consul-General and the passports and passes were returned there and then to the pilgrims duly visaed for the major portion of the season. This procedure was much liked by the pilgrims. Owing to the abandonment of this system by the late Consul-General, the pilgrims were put to much inconvenience, being obliged either to go to the Consulate to recover their passports or to go on board without them for want of time. In a number of cases passports were returned to this department by the Consulate at the eleventh hour and there was no recourse for this department but to hand them over to the masters of the respective ships for delivery to the holders. The new form of alien pass suggested by you was sanctioned under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6821, dated 23rd September, 1913, but was not utilized during the season as the sanction was received when it had almost terminated.

RETURNING PILGRIMS.

The last steamer of the returning season brought in all 396 pilgrims on the 1st ultimo. In the beginning the rate of passage was as high as Rs. 60. Mr. Khandwani did not join the Bombay-Persia and the Arab Steamers Companies in the raising of passage rates. His minimum rate was at first Rs. 50. But subsequently the rates of all the three companies went down to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5. Some indigent pilgrims also were brought by the companies free of charge. Mr. Khandwani deserves much credit for bringing the last batch of pauper pilgrims free of charge and feeding them at his own expense throughout the journey. In all 12,361 pilgrims returned to Bombay by 17 ships excluding 730 landed at Karachi. There were only three cases of small-pox detected. One of them was a passenger per s.s. Koweit arriving on the 9th of January last. He was found to have been previously vaccinated in Bombay. Of the other two one was the servant of the Captain of the s.s. Budrie and the other a native of Patna, who had returned to India after living in Arabia for four years. This shows on the whole a successful result for the vaccination carried out in Bombay amongst pilgrims before their embarkation for the Hedjaz.

For the last few years during every returning season one Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed of Bombay feeds pilgrims with bread and fruit at the bandar. The distressed and almost starving people are much benefited by the charity of this gentleman.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hodgson Cantonment Magistrate, is granted increased staff pay at Rs. 500 per mensem.

Col. J. Biddulph, late Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowances, vice General Sir B. Stedman deceased.

Major P. How, 114th Mahrattas, is promoted to Colonel and Captain E. D. Wildes, Supply and Transport Corps, is promoted to Major.

Indian distinguished service medal is awarded to Subadar Said Asghar, Kurram Militia.

Lieutenant E. P. Watts, 53rd Sikhs, resigns the service.

Lieut.-Col. P. W. Drake Brockman, retires from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Sharbell and Engineer Macpherson are granted extension of ieave for three months and twenty-eight days respectively.

Lieutenant P. Hayes R.A.M.S. has been appointed specialist in Dermatology, 5th (Mhow) Division with effect from the 16th July 1914.

BARRISTER V. COLLECTOR.

REVISION AGAINST A COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, Bar-at-Law, and complainant in a case of defamation brought against Mr. Azizudeen Sahib Bahadur, Collector of South Arcot, before the District Magistrate of Chingleput, has field a revison petition requesting the Sessions Judge to set aside the order of discharge, to revise the proceedings and to direct further enquiry into the case.

The petition urged that the Magistrate ought to have held that a strong *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused and ought to have framed a charge against him and put him on his defence. That when once defamatory statements are proved to have been made, the burden of proving the privileged circumstances or exceptions under which they were made lies on the accused and that the learned Magistrate's observation "that the accused is entitled to the benefit of doubt which exists, however irritating and indecorous the remarks may have been, I find it may have been privileged and I cannot say that it may be the subject of a charge" are not consistent with the facts of the case and law. The learned Magistrate has not given a definite finding on this point.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th October 1914, the bringing into British India, by sea or by land, of labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such labels.

URAN WATER SUPPLY.

FUNDS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

The folowing Press Note has been issued:—In Government Resolution No. 3778, dated the 20th June, 1911, it was announced that a scheme for the supply of water to the town of Uran and the salt tract (Kharapat) villages of the Uran Peta was under preparation and that on its receipt final orders regarding its execution would be passed.

The scheme is now ready. It provides for the supply of water to Uran, Mora, the eleven Kharapat villages which stand most in need of water, and the employes on the Uran salt works. It is estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000. Towards this sum Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhivandivala has offered to contribute one lakh, while the Uran Municipality and the Kolaba District Local Board have each promised a contribution of Rs. 25,000. Of the Rs. 50,000 promised from public contributions, subscriptions amounting to only Rs. 28,850 have actually been recorded, the remaining Rs. 21,150 not being forthcoming. As the employes of the Salt Department will benefit by the water-supply, that department has agreed to contribute Rs. 40,000. These several contributions amount in all to Rs. 2,18,850 so that there still remains a sum of Rs. 2,81,150 to be provided. Moreover the Uran Municipality have expressed their inability to bear the maintenance charges in connection with the scheme, which are estimated at Rs. 6,500 per annum. The Commissioner has therefore been requested to draw up and submit, if necessary after consulting the municipality and the local officers concerned, definite proposals for financing the scheme including the necessary provision for future maintenance. This question of the financial arrangements is now engaging the attention of the Commissioner and the local officers. Until a satisfactory solution of the difficulty can be found, the execution of the scheme cannot be proceeded with.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 24.

When the conspiracy case was resumed today Har Kishan Lal, Inspector, C. I. D., deposed to visiting the office of the Iswar Chandar Society at Lala Hansraj's bungalow. Witness was told that Balraj, accused, Hansraj's son, was President of the Society.

Narain Das, a brother of Dina Nath, said the latter left his home in September, 1908, against his father's wishes. Witness, who was then in Lahore, searched for Dina Nath in Amritsar, Kapurthala Jullundar, and Saharampur but with no result. On returning to Lahore witness heard from Dina Nath that he was putting up with Amir Chand. Witness's father went to Delhi and brought Dina Nath home. Whilst in Simla in 1913 Dina Nath received letters signed A. B. which he said were from Abad Behari.

Mr. Brandon, Registrar in the Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi, identified an official notice which was found with Abad Behari. Such letters were sent only to officials and Abad Behari had no right to it.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

A GOOD STORY.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND THE WOLVES HEADS.

It is unfortunate that in India the best stories do not get into the newspapers. It would be unfitting, for example, to tell a certain story of a Lieutenant-Governor and a Commissioner. But there are others that are printable and yet do not lack an element of humour, says the "C. and M. Gazette." *Videlicet*, the story of the Assistant Commissioner and the wolves' heads. Now the Assistant Commissioner was youthful, and it occurred to certain astute *shikaris* that in his inexperience there were possibilities of gain. Was there not a substantial reward offered for the head of each wolf brought into the District Headquarters? Was it likely that the Stunt Sahib with a few months' knowledge of the counry could distinguish between the ravenous wolf and the cowardly jackal? Moreover, the month being July, and the game somewhat "high," was it likely that a hard-worked official would trouble to examine carefully a wholesale consignment of offal? The plot was no sooner conceived than executed. The Assistant Commissioner promptly received a cart load of "wolves' heads"—35 in all—with a demand for the customary reward, amounting altogether to Rs. 425. The Assistant Commissioner was young, but he knew how many beans make five, and he was much too wily to buy a pig in a poke or wolves' heads on the word of a *shikari*. He also recognised —it needed a very indifferent sense of smell —that the collection of the game had been a work of time. It was imperative to rid his compound of the nuisance, so—pleading ignorance of the fauna of British India—he loaded up the wolves' heads on the first passing train and consigned them to—the Director of Agriculture at the provincial head-quarters. It was an astute move, though what the Director Agriculture has to do with wild beasts it would be difficult to say. However, the goods duly arrived, and the Director was in the ordinary course requested to take delivery. The Director, like the Assistant-Commissioner, displayed a singular disinclination to make close acquaintance with the trophies of the chase, and suggested that a member of the C. V. D., might vet them. Accordingly a member of that Department, greatly daring, visited the railway station and made a patient examination of the contents of three large crates. He was subsequently found imbibing much whisky at the club bar, and lamenting that several counts had failed to produce more than 84 heads. A considerable number of the heads were what they purported to be, but the bulk of them were the heads of jackals cunningly disguised. What happened to the trophies subsequently is not related, but there is current a rumour that High Authority departing from the station the same evening, was somewhat oppressed by a strong odour of violets.

THE WEATHER.

OVER FOUR INCHES OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

The weather cleared up for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, but later the rain came again, and at the time of writing it has been raining for about 40 hours on end.

In the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the total rainfall in Bombay was 4-40 inches, bringing the total fall this year up to 32.88, and reducing the deficit to 7.20 inches. There was again a good fall yesterday, and another rainy day or two will bring this years' fall well up to the average.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1 to 24th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	4	40	32	88	57	00	33	32
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	4	69	36	09	66	46	35	27
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	4	44	36	63	65	30	36	10
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	4	86	39	29	67	86	33	76
Dharavi	5		33	0	34	10	52	50

WEATHER REPORTS.

S.S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Middlesbrough, during her voyage experienced strong monsoon.

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Caled nia, which arrived in haborur yesterday from London, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon gale with high sea.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE INDUS.

A correspondent telegraphs:—Owing to very high and prolonged floods on the river Indus, protective bunds and canal banks have been breached in several places in Tatta and Ghorabari Talukas of the Karachi District. Large tracts of country are under water and many small villages flooded and it is feared some loss of life may have occurred. The inhabitants have removed to high ground and are being brought in by such boats as are available to Tatta. Help in money and grain is required for the support of the destitute and to make good to the poorest of people their losses in grain stock, etc. The Collector of Karachi appeals for contributions through the press which will be acknowledged by the Huzur Deputy Collector of Karachi.

FLOODS IN KARACHI.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 24.

Owing to heavy rain in Karachi last night, the Lyari river is in flood. Some people returning in a cart from Manghopir to Karachi were overtaken by the torrent in the bed of the Lyari; the cart being overturned and the occupants thrown into the water.

One of them named Kodumal, a weighman, was swept clean away and drowned. Five hundered persons are said to be picnicking at Nagho Pir and they have been apprised of the sudden flood and warned not to risk returning until the flood subsides.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 23.

The breaches between Mandpur and Hingoli have been repaired and through booking of all descriptions of traffic to Hingoli via Secunderabad and Purna has been resumed. No traffic can be booked from or to stations from Manmad to Pingli inclusive, via Purna.

LYALLPUR, July 23.

At about 14-30 hours on the 22nd inst. the line at mile 47-15 to mile 49-18, between Tandlianwala and Kanjwani was damaged by excessive rain. Passengers and luggage are being transhipped at the site of the accident. Through communication is likely to be restored by 15 hours today if the rain stops.

LAHORE, July 23.

The breach on the North-Western Railway between Satwari Contonment and Jammu Tawi has been repaired and the line has been restored for through traffic. The total rainfall in Lahore since the storm began is nearly seven inches and the normal rainfall of the season has been exceeded by 3½ inches. It is several years since Lahore has received such heavy rainfall.

LYALLPUR, July 24.

Through communication between Kanjwani and Tandlianwala was restored at 3-40 p.m. yesterday. The line at mile 47-29 to 49-73 between the above stations is again damaged by heavy rain and passenger trains were transhipped to-day. Through communication is expected by this evening if there is no further rain.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 23rd July, should be regarded as a non-weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MAIL AGAIN LATE

CALEDONIA DELAYED OUTSIDE BY FOG.

Once more the English Mail Steamer was late yesterday, arriving at 1 o'clock seven hours behind time.

She met heavy weather on the run from Aden, but would have arrived within an hour or two of her schedule time but for thick and foggy weather outside the harbour.

The Caledonia was sighted shortly after 9 o'clock, but owing to the fog her signals could not be made out. It was so thick that she could not make the entrance to the harbour, and had to stay a few miles out until the fog lifted.

In the meantime as she had not appeared the Port Trust tug Rose left the harbour to look for her at 10-30. She took the pilot on board from the pilot vessel, and when she located the Caledonia at 12-35 she transferred the pilot to her.

Heavy seas were running at the time, and the Caledonia was knocked about a good deal while awaiting an opportunity to enter the harbour.

In the last six weeks the mail has been late every week except one—the Persia coming in up to time on July 10th. A fortnight before that the Arcadia was 19 hours late; the week following the China was two hours late, and last week the Salsette arrived on Sunday.

DIABETES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

It will be remembered that the Madras Government recently undertook an investigation into the causation, prevention and possibly cure of diabetes in this Presidency. An Indian gentleman who remains anonymous contributed Rs. 50,000 towards this purpose. The Government after communication with the Advisory Board of the Beit Memorial Fellowship for medical research secured the services of Dr. S. W. Patterson, M. B. B. S. M. D., holder of a Beit Memorial Fellowship, to carry on the investigation. In order to administer the funds required for the object as well as to exercise general superintendence over the investigation, Government appointed a Committee with the approval of the anonymous contributor. The Committee will be composed of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and an unofficial gentlemen to be selected subsquently. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, High Court Vakil of Madras, has now been selected as a Member of the Committee. The Committee will submit to Government after cosultation with Dr. Patterson proposals for the conduct of investigation.

THE GEORGE BANK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

Citation has been issued by the Chief Court in the case of another bank, viz., the George Bank, which had its head office at Lahore and had some time ago stopped payment.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It has also been decided that Thursday, the 23rd July, should be considered as a non-weather working day in the Stream.

The Indian Society of Oriental Art proposes to hold an exhibition of Indian pictures at Delhi in the forthcoming cold weather. The Rev. Mr. Andrews is believed to be arranging for the reception.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates for a combined ambulance and surgery carriage on the North-Western Railway for the relief train at Kotari and for signalling and interlocking 13 crossing stations between Sini and Asansol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander Muirhead, Agent of the South Indian Railway, paid a visit to Colombo last week. As to the proposed railway bridge over Adam's Bridge, Mr. Muirhead said that a complete survey had been made and was very satisfactory. This is the first completed survey of Adam's Bridge which has ever been made. The estimated cost of erecting the railway bridge is fifteen lakhs. Mr. Muirhead said it was an interesting question who were going to pay for this bridge. In his opinion it will be for the Indian and Ceylon Governments to meet the bill. He is of opinion that a bridge must come ultimately.

The sensational Sessions case against three respectably connected Hindu lads of Karachi for kidnapping and confining a sweeper girl was concluded on Monday last. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against all the three accused. The Judge, agreeing with the same, sentenced each of the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment. While passing the sentence the learned Judge remarked that the crime of the accused was a serious one and of a kind too common in Sind. They acted with selfishness thinking only of their own profit and without caring for the harm they caused to the character of the poor girl. They were little better than slave-dealers.

What is reported to be a case of daring robbery of a C. I. D. officer's money and other articles, is being enquired into by the Burra Bazar Police. the complainant being Fazalum Ali Ahbid of the special branch of the C. I. D. Police. While doing duty at Harrison Road and Chitpur Road junction on the look-out for suspects a tall and dark complexioned man, snatched away his purse containing money and his police authority ticket issued by the Deputy Commissioner and ran away. The complainant followed in pursuit, but the robber succeeded in making good his escape.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

This four-reel motion picture-production, which is to be shown to-night at the America-India Cinema, Charni Road, is a film of more than ordinary interest. It has been highly praised by the papers at Home, one of which says that it is "one of the three greatest films, if not actually the best film, the world has ever seen. It is certainly one of the best Biblical dramas that have yet bees screened; and is evidently a very costly production, over a thousand men having been employed in one scene alone.

Among the striking scenes in this remarkable picture are those showing the battle outside the city, the assaults on the massive walls, the scenes of famine within, the unsuccessful attempts of the Jews to regain the walls, the tragic death of Holofernes at the hands of Judith, and the final destruction of the Assyrian camp. Strictest attention to detail in costume, weapons and instruments of war, customs of the people, and correct scenic back ground, are manifest throughout.

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LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

PREMIER'S DIFFICULTIES.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.

The position of the Government in mail week was considerably shaken, owing to dissensions in the party and differences in the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith, says our correspondent, will require all his ability and subtlety to steer the Government through its difficulties.

The controversy on the India Council Bill was considerably enlivened by Mr. Montagu's letter to "The Times," replying to Lord Curzon and Lord Morley's speech in the Commons.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

If affairs in Parliament were taking their normal course there would be just about four weeks before the prorogation. But in view of what has been happening during July, nobody would be so rash as to predict what is likely to occur between now and the rising of the House. The Opposition papers have been making this week a good deal of what "The Times" described as two blows for the Government,—namely, the defeat of the India Council Bill in the Lords and the fall of the Government's majority on the Budget to 23. This latter was not the result of a snap division, but of the discontent of a large number of Liberal members with the Budget, both in its original and in its amended form. It seems certain that the danger to the Government, undoubtedly greater at this moment than at any time since the affair of the Curragh, has not been created by the Parliamentary Opposition but is the direct result of disintegrating forces within the ministerial ranks. To-day some of the Opposition papers admit that the Cabinet has weathered the Budget storm, but Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are in so great a mess all round that no one would be surprised at the Prime Minister's taking the first opportunity to resign.

It is difficult to say how the change thus indicated has come about except on the assumption that the Government has been fundamentally weakened by the forces of Ulster. There are many of Mr. Asquith's supporters who have remained throughout convinced that he would not be able to carry his programme through, and the developments of the past few weeks certainly provide a great deal of evidence in support of this opinion. Some fatality appears to have been tracking the Cabinet for months past. There was, for example, no reason in the world why Mr. Lloyd George's Budget, which is simple enough in its essential principles, should not have been framed so as to pass the Commons without difficulty. Indeed, it might have been made, not only a useful measure for the reform of local taxation but also an excellent basis of appeal to the constituencies. In point of fact everything has gone wrong with it: nobody knows how it stands at present; what it is intended to do, or what are its chances of passing the Commons. And perhaps the most significant point about the Budget troubles is that they have arisen almost entirely, not from the Radical and Labour members, but from the right wing of the Liberal party. This point is largely misunderstood for the reason that the Opposition papers persist in using the term "Radical" to cover the whole of the Ministerial party, whereas obviously the troubles of the Government in this particular direction are only intelligible if we remember that they represent a revolt on the part of the Moderates of the party, and that it is the Radicals who demand hard and straight riding, on Home Rule as well as on finance.

THE HOME RULE CRISIS.

Probably the outlook altogether would not have seemed at this moment quite so dark for the Government if they had been able to keep the Irish business detached so as to command the full support of their followers in Parliament. This, however, has not been possible; or at all events it has not happened. At any moment the Government Whips may find it impossible to get together a sufficient Ministerial force to beat the Opposition in a crucial division, while the position with regard to Home Rule is unquestionably full of peril. The Lords have cut up the Amending Bill. The final stage will be taken next week and it will reach the Commons in the shape of an unqualified demand for the permanent exclusion of Ulster from the scheme of Home Rule. The Prime Minister must of course give all possible facilities for debate in the Commons, and it may well be that before this letter reaches India the final crisis may have occurred. Amdist the confusion surrounding the question at present a few circumstances may be disengaged. Information from the inner circles of the Unionist party seems to show that the English Conservative leaders realise that they made a false step in encouraging the mutiny of the Army, and it is hardly likely that Sir EdwardCarson and his friends will be able to depend upon any further encouragement in their policy of armed resistance. But with this exception they can rely upon being supported, and at the present moment the first definite steps are being taken for the declaration of the provisional government in Ulster. The 12th of July is always a danger-point and the Government will not be alone in feeling relief if the day passes without an outbreak. It is perfectly clear that the whole weight of Mr. Redmond's influence is being thrown on the side of conciliation. The Nationalist leaders have long been convinced that the coercion of Ulster is the one fatal policy for them to undertake; and on the other hand it is impossible for the Government to minimise the existence on their own side of a strong feeling of sympathy with the Ulster Unionists. In the meantime the Government has apparently been allowing the whole matter to drift. Nothing has been done to check the Volunteer movement on either side, and the numbers of the Nationalist volunteers are believed to be about double those of Ulster. But the Nationalist army is practically unarmed, while, if we can believe the reports, their opponents, during the period of slackness which followed the Curragh incident, were enabled to get together and to distribute an immense quantity of arms and ammunition. Suppose, then, in spite of the Amending Bill, the Home Rule Bill goes through automatically under the Parliament Act, and receives the royal assent. Immediately the Provisional Government will be declared—and what then? Almost anything may happen—except the formal and organised beginning of civil war. That, I suggest, is the one eventually that is not possible. There may, probably will be another case of some kind. But the coercion of Ulster is not going to be attempted, and it is beyond dispute that the Government of Ireland question is going to be settled. It would seem therefore that the one practical question is, whether the Prime Minister will be strong enough and subtle enough to keep his course, and find the basis of settlement; or whether, at this very last stage, he is to be overthrown.

The difficulty is greatly complicated by the confusion of Parliament and the sharp personal divisions in the Cabinet. It is common talk in the lobby and the political clubs that Mr. Lloyd George is insisting upon an autumn Session, and is threatening resignation. An autumn Session, he sees, is essential if any part of the Budget is to be saved. Members as a whole are in rebellion against the suggestion and it seems that the majority of the Cabinet are against it. But in all probability the question will be decided, neither by argument nor by the covenience of members, but by an unexpected turn in the great game.

MR. MONTAGU AND THE BILL.

We owe thanks to Mr. E. S. Montagu for an enlivening contribution to the discussion on the India Council Bill, now apparently dead beyond hope of resurrection. The former Under Secretary, having been attacked in the Lords, was bound to reply, and to reply in the press since he is debarred from meeting Lord Curzon in Parliament. His letter in the "Times" of Monday has brought delight to people of many circles. Mr. Montagu, while disclaiming responsibility for the Bill, confesses no shame for any part he may have played in the initiation of proposals intended to "adapt to modern conditions a system petrified in a statute founded on the conditions of more than half a century ago." That, and not the ruthless destruction of which Lord Curzon accuses him, Mr. Montagu claims as his motto. His main argument should be considered in connection with some remarks made by Lord Curzon towards the end of his speech last week. Lord Curzon pleaded for a cessation of home interference with the Government of India in minor matters. Mr. Montagu agrees that there is too much interference; but, he asserts, it comes "not from the Secretary of State, who has neither the time nor the inclination for it, but from his Council, whose energies are naturally turned in this direction by their Indian-formed and regularized habit of mind." The two points of view are thus brought plainly into contrast. Lord Curzon wants to preserve the Council in its present form because it forms an official bulwark of the Simla bureaucracy and as such acts asa permanent check upon the Secretary of State, —and Lord Curzon's own experience with Mr. Brodrick does not lead him to look with much favour even upon a Secretary of State belonging to his own party. Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu, on the other hand, want the Council changed because, among other reasons, it interferees, from the standpoint of Anglo-Indian officialism, in many matters which might well be left to the Government of India with such general guidance as the Secretary of State can furnish. Mr. Montagu's letter as your readers will see, is couched in a tone of controversial irony which makes it a rather deadly missile, and the sting is sharpest in the concluding sentence:

When Lord Curzon says that in the case of the Government of India autocracy is not a blunder, but a crime, I can only humbly assent to this august and incontrovertible maxim, adding my regret that its utterance was unaccompanied by any note of personal repentance!

Lord Curzon made no reply, but the letter and the original charge figured largely in the second day's debate. Lord Morley, while paying emphatic tribute to Mr. Montagu's abilities, affirmed that the scheme of the Bill was not his scheme. Lord Crewe added that those who said it was were altogether beside the mark, and he suggested that they were confusing the Parliamentary Under-Secretary with the permanent Under-Secretary.

THE DEAD BILL.

Although the Lords gave four more hours to the Bill on Tuesday the speeches added very little, and they were unnecessary, for the measure was practically dead when Lord Curzon tabled his motion for rejection. Lord Ampthill's underlining of some of the Curzonian points aroused Lord Morley, who spoke with more vehemence than he has ever displayed in the House of Lords. He treated Lord Ampthill's arguments, which to be sure were not very strong, with undisguised contempt, and then turned the attack upon Lord Curzon, who himself, he said, while in India had claimed an authority which in the case of the Secretary of State he would denounce as arbitrary power. This little stroke was serviceable, for it had the effect of drawing from the ex-Viceroy a declaration about his own methods in India and a statement about Lord Morley's at the India Office, both of which will be remembered:

Earl Curzon.—During the seven years I was in India I neither initiated nor carried through any policy of any importance without the knowledge, consent, and approval of my Council. I never over-ruled them on a single occasion. I enjoyed and was proud to enjoy their co-operation but I am not certain, since the noble viscount has raised the issue, whether he can quite say the same thing about his own career at the India Office, where he is well-known to have been one of the greatest though I have no doubt one of the most enlightened despots that Office has ever seen.

The enlightened despotism of the Morley regime amused their lordships, and Lord Curzon's charge was certainly not disproved by Lord Morley's reference to his own reform of the Council. The introduction, he said, of the two Indian members was not made without consultation with Lord Minto, but it was made "independently of the judgment of the Government of India" a description which will tell the instructed reader exactly what he has wanted to know. For the rest, there was nothing particularly worth notice in the speeches of Lords Roberts, Islington, Sydenham, Reay, Inchcape, Harris, and Middleton. One Tory peer, Lord Faber, spoke in favour of the Bill. Lord Crewe's reply was in no way important; and perhaps the best we can hope is that the death of this Bill may lend to the framing of one more consonant with progress in evidence in India.

THE PRESS AND THE BILL.

Except for the Opposition papers, which have raised a whoop of delight over the destruction of the Bill, there has been little of any consequence appearing in the Press. As I said last week, the Liberal papers have not been able to put up anything like a fight in its favour and most of them have not thought it worth while to comment upon its disappearance. Lord Ampthill's remark that a bad mistake had been made and it would be far better for all concerned to make a fresh start in a better way, seems on the whole to represent the great body of instructed opinion on both sides. Even one of the Congress delegates spoke to me in the same strain a day or two ago. Such Press opinions as were appeared are mostly written from the party point of view. There is, however, one exception: an article appearing in the "New Statesman" which takes an original and vigorous line upon the whole question. It starts from the assumption that the Council of India is in need of complete re-construction,—a re-construction which would leave it in the strictest sense an advisory body. At present, we are reminded, the Council is very far from being merely an advisory or consultative body:—

It is actually as much part of the supreme Executive as the Secretary of State himself. It must meet at least once a week. Every communication to India must be submitted to it seven days before despatch, unless the Secretary of State declares it to be on secret business (when it is communicated only to the Political Committee), or specially urgent (when it must be submitted after despatch). On every such communication a debate may arise, and a vote may be claimed. In practice, any one member may hang up any reform for months by demanding that further enquiries should be made in India. On any expenditure, however small, on anything relating to official patronage in India, and on the restoration of any officer whom the Indian authorities have removed or suspended, the vote of a majority of this strangely constituted Council, which never allows any of its proceedings to be known, is legally supreme and final, however strongly the Secretary of State and all his professional advisers may disapprove of the decision, and quite regardless of any Parliamentary mandate. On other issues—are there any issues not involving either expenditure or patronage?—the Secretary of State may, if he pleases overrule the Council to which he is subjected, on condition that he officially records his reasons for taking so presumptuous a course. It is not known whether it is ever done. Thus, even a resolution of the House of Commons ordering something to be done or not to be done in India may be, by actual statute, of no avail if a majority of this little Council of "experienced" Civil Servants, of mature age, and not altogether devoid of professional prejudice, choose to disapprove of its wisdom.

The "New Statesman" goes on to point out that what Lord Curzon wants is to keep both educated Indians and the House of Commons at bay. Lord Crewe's Bill proposed merely to losen the rigid statutory requirements, while as a matter of fact the real purport of his proposals could only be the transformation of the Council from a controlling executive into an advisory and criticising body; and this is what it ought to be. What is needed, in the opinion of the "New Statesman," is "a Council of India recruited in the main from natives of India by whatever forms of election may progressively be possible—expressive therefore of whatever body of educated public opinion may from time to time exist in India."

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Photo by Central News.

His Majesty laying the foundation stone for the extension of the City Chambers at Glasgow. Standing behind are the Queen and Princess Mary.

CLAIM AGAINST A RULING CHIEF.

UNMAINTAINABLE IN BRITISH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

At the Allahabad High Court Sir George Knox delivered judgment in the case brought by one Ramnath for the price of goods supplied to Sri Thakur Rabiharijee Maharai, the idol of a temple of which Raja Birendra Kishore Manikya Bahadur of Tipperah was manager.

The Raja contested the suit, *inter alia*, on the ground that no British Indian court could try the suit against him in the absence of a sanction accorded by the Governor-General under section 86 of the Civil Procedure Code. This plea was repelled by the first court but it found favour with the court of appeal which dismissed the suit.

His Lordship in course of his judgment observed. "Some of the arguments turned upon the question as to whether Raja Birendra Kishore Manikya was or was not a Ruling Chief as described under section 85 of Civil Procedure Code. I have considered this point and am satisfied that the court below took the proper view. Their Lordships of the Privy Council in 3 B.L.R., 13 P.C., held that the Raja of Tipperah though with respect to some of his lands is subject to the laws of the courts of British India is in fact an independent prince with considerable territory. Mr. Aitchinson, in his work on" Treaties, engagements and Sanads" describes the Raja as a Ruling Chief with the power of passing sentences of death and feudatory to Government of India. The appeal was dismissed with costs."

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter published in to-day's issue of your popular paper, challenging the statement I made regarding the late alleged disturbances in Portugal, allow me to say that on reading Reuter's telegram anent the same, I immediately wired to H. E. the Governor-General of Goa enquiring whether he had received any news on the subject. His Excellency replied to me by wire on the 17th instant as follows:—

Referring (to) rumours transmitted (through) telegraphic agencies about disturbances (of) public order (at) home, I received yesterday evening (from) Minister (of) Colonies the following telegram:

Rumours groundless. Complete order.

I have translated the telegram literally and it will be seen from it that, as the representative of Portugal in British India, it was my duty to communicate the news which came from an authoritative source, to the press.

I know from past experience that any small political incidents in Portugal are magnified into sensational occurrences and I have reasons to believe that this was the case on the present occasion. I may further add that to a student of Portuguese politics who has followed the trend of events in Portugal during the last thirty years, bitter party recriminations in Parliament culminating in "scenes" and some little disturbances in public streets caused by opposing factions, are not unknown and need not be taken seriously.—Yours, etc.

ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

Bombay, July 24.

SALVATION ARMY'S SCHEME FOR CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL HOME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Colonel C. Sowton who is the Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army for India and Ceylon, accompanied by his wife, will be visiting Calcutta on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next, on special business concerning the launching of a large men's industrial home and labour bureau and also other business connected with the Salvation Army in this city. He will meet Sir F. W. Dukee and other gentlemen including some of the Judges of Calcutta on Saturday morning when a consultation will be held in regard to the working and carrying out of this scheme.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 23.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Agra on Monday evening. Tuesday and Wednesday were given up to interviews and inspections of educational institutes as well as a visit to the cutchery where it is proposed to enlarge the present building. His Honour left for Jhansi on Wednesday. Heavy rain fell throughout His Honour's visit.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 23.

When the conspiracy trial was resumed to-day Piyare Lal identified Raghobar Sharma who was a pundit in the D. A. V. School, Dehra Dun. Witness had also seen Rash Behari Bose at Dehra Dun. Raghobar Sharma did not discuss politics with witness. He could not talk English. A Dehra Dun forest clerk identified Basanta Kumar Biswas as having stayed with Rash Behari Bose under the name of Hari Das. Another Bengali witness also corroborated the association of these two accused. Bhagwan Das deposed to making translations of a manuscript found with Sultan Chand, the approver. Some of these manuscripts were from the "Gadar" newspaper. Sultan Chand had altered the name of Arabindo Ghose to Hardayal in each case.

ORIENTAL SCHOLARSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 23.

A committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed and Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar began its sitting here for the purpose of determining the names of those moulvies and pandits who are deserving of Governmen assitance for the purpose of helping torward oriental scholarship. The Bombay Government has set apart a sum for the purpose in this year's budget.

DEATH OF DOWAGER MAHARANI OF REWA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The death from cholera is reported of the Dowager Maharani of Rewa.

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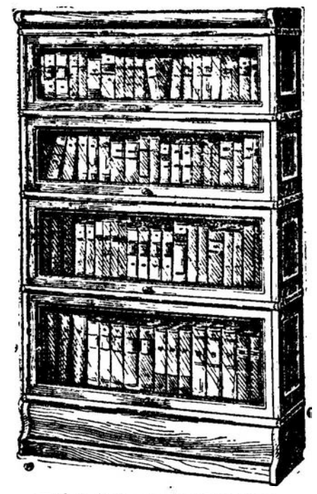

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LATE MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

AS IMPERIALIST, ORATOR, SOCIAL REFORMER, POLITICIAN AND COLLEAGUE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. died at his London house at the age of 78 and remarkable attention has been paid to his passing, says "Public Opinion."

Mr. Chamberlain was buried among his own people in Key Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, after a service in the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, with which Mr. Chamberlain was associated in his young days. The service was conducted by the Editor of the "Hibbert Journal," Dr. L. P. Jacks.

HIS OWN EPITAPH.

"No epitaph can be more eloquent than the simple words which he himself spoke after his election as Rector of Glasgow University, before the great trials of his last years," says "The Times." "'I ask you to believe,' he said, 'that, through all the vicissitudes of things, I have constantly sought—it may be with faltering steps and by mistaken roads—the greatness of the Empire and the true welfare of the people at large.' These were his two most deeply cherished ideals. Nor has any statesman of his age served the two in combination so nobly and so effectively as he."

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

"Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, spoke in the House of Commons on Monday with a solemn dignity and simple eloquence which even he has rarely equalled," says "The Times." "Analysing Mr. Chamberlain's Parliamentary career and character, he declared that neutrality was impossible to a man of his temperament and convictions. He was the pioneer of a new generation, with his freshness of outlook, directness of purpose, and a certain impatience of conventional and circuitous methods. He introduced and perfected a new style of speaking; more perhaps than any orator of our time he gave the impression of complete command of his material and of himself.

"A genuine sympthy never failed him for the precarious lot of those who fell victims to the strain of our social and industrial life. An imaginative quality coloured his ideas when he confronted the larger issues of national policy. Lastly, no statesman of our own or perhaps of any time surpassed him in confidence and courage. It was fitting that within those walls, where the echoes of his voice seemed still to linger, they should suspend for a few hours the clash of controversy and join in acknowledging their common debt to his life and example."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREMIER.

"Many people will perhaps think of Mr. Chamberlain to-day as the man who wrecked two great political parties—the Liberal Party over the Home Rule controversy, the Unionist Party over the question of Tariff Reform," says the "Daily Mirror."

But many others will think of him as the man who twice sacrificed a great personal career on the altar of ideals.

'He might have been a Liberal Premier; he might have been a Unionist Premier. He was neither.

'He denied himself the highest office of the State, which was assuredly his by right of merit.

'Twice he resigned from the high estate of political life to be the driving force of those great purposes that held his faith.

"There is plenty of tragedy and failure in the stormy tale of his public life. Yet this is no tale for tears. It is a record of great power, of great battles won and lost, the record of a great human figure looming up above the crash and convulsion of great causes. That such should be his fate was made inevitable by his temperament."

MAN OF THE AGE.

"Chamberlain was in his way an eminently modern figure," says Mr. H.W. Massingham in the "Daily News." "He was a man of his age, of the age of quick, cheap production, of unstable thought and superficial outline, of change and intellectual restlenessess. He lacked the moral steadiness of the older Victorian type, but in return possessed the quickness of judgment and temper which was a sign of the times to come.

"He was a great speaker, discarding the old forms of Parliamentary or public oratory, and adopting a clear, simple, truly elegant style of his own, neat, finished, and admirably adapted to its end. From that style we shall never go back to the old artificial formalities of speech. He was humane, moved by the inequalities of social condition to which so many of his older contemporaries were indifferent, and able to apply himself to their remedy, in a detached and modern spirit.'

HIS IMPERIALISM.

"Mr. Chamberlain made the British Empire conscious of itself," says the "Glasgow Herald." "When he went to the Colonial Office in 1895, Great Britain was not specially interested in the Colonies, as we called them in these days, nor were the Colonies keenly interested in Grat Britain. Before he resigned in 1903, he had swept away that indifference and sent a new life pulsing through the Empire. Some of his actions, and especially his share in the events leading to the South African War caused acute differences of opinion in this country. But his bitterest critics would now agree, we think, that the general results of Mr. Chamberlain's work were of the highest value alike to Great Britain and the Dominions, to the Crown Colonies and India. His Imperialism was a tremendous unifying force applied at the right moment and by the right man.

"He was the first great apostle of social reform on either Front Bench, and his work in Gladstone's second Cabinet paved the way for the many Acts of recent years."

MR. GARVIN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Never did any emergency, the worst, find him resourceless; never was his course shaped by the initiative of others," says Mr. Garvin in the "Observer." "Neither Gladstone nor Bright could sway him when his thought was set. Had he been born to the purple of the Caesars he could not have had more of the imperious promptings of the ruling and creative men who are bound to act up to the very fullest measure of their opportunities. In business, in municipal affairs, in Parliament, in Imperial politics, no matter how vastly his orbit widened from narrow beginnings, the initiating, organising, compelling force was the same."

AS ORATOR.

"Mr. Chamberlain was a great master of form," says the "Manchester Guardian." "His prose was spare and muscular, with that exact correspondence between the thought and the expression which is the first essential of good writing or good speaking it had not Gladstone's subtlety nor Bright's nobility, but it was more direct and simple than the one and had a keener edge than the other.

"There are those who gain their victories by recognising the strength of their adversaries' position and maintaining by dexterous contention that their own is stronger still Mr. Chamberlain most emphatically did not belong to that school. He never gave the impression of understanding the other side to his own; he defended always by attack."

LORD MORLEY AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Morley writing of Mr. Chamberlain as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1880 said:

"Confronting Lord Hartington was Mr. Chamberlain, eager, intrepid, self-reliant, alert, daring, with notions about property taxation, land, schools, popular rights, that he expressed with a plainness and pungency of speech that had never been heard from a Privy Councillor and Cabinet Minister before, that exasperated opponents, startled the Whigs, and brought him hosts of adherents among Radicals out of doors."

HIS WORK FOR THE TROPICS.

"One aspect of his career is assured of triumph," says the "Saturday Review." "It is due to Chamberlain that the new School of Tropical Medicine has been firmly established, which is fast making the tropics inhabitable for white men.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Photo by Central News.

The photograph is a general view of the procession at the funeral which took place at Birmingham on July 6th.

Photo by Central News.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain following the remains.

LIBERALISM IN RELIGION

IMPORTANCE OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Cardinal Gasquet delivered an interesting speech on liberalism in religion at the annual general meeting of the Catholic Union, held during mail week, in the Hall, 114, Mount-street, W., in response to an address presented to him on behalf of the union, says "The Times."

The Duke of Norfolk (president) read the address to Cardinal Gasquet, which contained the following passages:—

We are all of us, in greater or less degree, your debtors for the works with which your ample knowledge, sound scholarship, rigid impartiality, and critical skill have illuminated many portions of English history. It is a cause of deep satisfaction that in the person of your Eminence honour has been shown to the great religious orders whose august traditions you so admirably represent. On such an occasion we cannot but be mindful of England's vast debt to the sons of St. Benedict from that far-off day when Pope St. George the Great turned the monks of his convent into missionaries and bishops, charged with the conversion of our country. And we do not doubt that in confiding to your Eminence the direction of the great undertaking of revising the Vulgate the Sovereign Pontiff had in mind the work done by members of your order, from the time of St. Bede, for establishing a true text of the sacred Scriptures.

We are addressing your Eminence as Catholics, but we must not refrain from expressing our deep satisfaction at your happy relations with scholars who are not of our faith. There are great religious orders whose work has had to be done in glorious conflict. The Benedictine atmosphere is peace. Cardinal Newman, your illustrious predecessor in the title of St. George in Velabro, has described as the special legacy of St. Benedict to his children "religious repose, distaste for controversy, and innocent cheerfulness." It is in virtue of these endowments that your Eminence has won the confidence and affection of non-Catholic men of learning who have been glad to unite with us in paying our present tribute to you.

THE CARDINAL'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply Cardinal Gasquet said:—

One point in your address has given me peculiar pleasure. It is where you single out, under the guidance of the illustrious Cardinal Newman, the "spirit of peace" as the characteristic note of the influence of St. Benedict; and, by implication—at least I like to think so—you would suggest that my work in the past has made for the same. Nothing has pleased me more during the past few weeks than the kindly letters I have received from non-Catholics; many of them have been my friends for years, and from many I have naturally differed on various important religious questions.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S WARNING.

And now naturally this honour and dignity that has come upon me makes me, as under similar circumstances 35 years ago it made the great Cardinal Newman, "look out upon the world and upon the Holy Church as it is and upon her future." In the memorable reply which Cardinal Newman made in Rome on the reception of the *Biglietto* on May 12, 1879, he pointed to the growth of a "spirit of liberalism in religion" as, in his mind, the grave danger against which the Church would have to fight. By "liberalism in religion" the Cardinal understood that ever-increasing tendency of the modern world as he saw it to hold that there was nothing positive at all in religion, or at least that there was not any definite or dogmatic truth to claim the allegiance of man's intellect, but that "revealed religion was not a truth, but a sentiment and a taste." He deplored the fact that the old dictum "Christianity is the law of the land" no longer had any force, but that "everywhere the goodly framework of society, which is the creation of Christianity, is throwing off Christianity."

More than the third of a century has gone by since the warning given by the great oratorian, and to-day we may ask ourselves, how far have his fears been justified? Alas! the world has drifted farther, and unless God's Providence shall intervene seems destined to drift farther still from the Christian ideas upon which our present civilization was founded. Whither are we going? In the region of religious thought—I speak, thanks be to God, not of Catholics, but of those who have not what to us must always be the greatest blessing of all, the firm Catholic faith—in the world to-day the general tendency would appear to be towards absolute vagueness and uncertainty on the part of those who continue to believe anything at all of the truths of Christianity. Here in England the most fundamental doctrines of the Incarnation of our Lord are rejected or are explained away, even by those who continue to claim membership in a Church which professes itself to be Christian. If we look to France we find a State which, as a State, has cut itself off from the profession of any form of religious belief, and has even excised the name of God from the approved books intended for the instruction of the young.

Never in the world's history has there been greater need for true champions of the Church than exists to-day. Never before has there been such urgency for union among Catholics as is called for now. We are a small body here in England, but united we may effect much. In America we have examples of what can be done by great unions of Catholics. We have recent public proof of what united Catholic action can do when we see the whole Catholic body in that great continent show their displeasure in such a determined and effective way, by an open threat to boycott the International Exhibition at San Francisco if one who has publicly and repeatedly insulted the Holy Father should continue to represent one of the Great Powers, as he had been selected to do. This meeting stands for that union which in these days is so necessary. The Catholic Union would be a union of Catholics, and the word Catholic should be, perhaps, less an adjective than a substantive. There are many things in regard to which we Catholics should stand shoulder to shoulder. There is the ever-present school question. We know exactly what we must have in that regard. To me it has always beena puzzle to understand how those who are responsible for law and order in the State will not welcome and support any teaching which makes for law and order. Whatever they may think of our religious beliefs, there can be no dispute as to the fact that they teach that self-restraint which is necessary for the well-being of society. A clergyman or a priest is worth at least three policemen, as the latter will be the first to declare.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Let me mention one other point. There is the social problem which looms so large all over the world to-day. The ending of the labour difficulties, the existing differences between the workers and the employers, the rights of capital and labour, are the most prominent questions of the day and imperatively call for some solution. What are we as Catholics called upon to do? We have had laid down for us in the truly wonderful Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. the principles which should guide us in our action. It has been called the "labouring men's charter," but it equally states with absolute fairness the rifhts of the rich man and the claims of property. It is perhaps to-day when the combatants are engaged, and the fight is raging all along the line, somewhat idle to try and state the origin of the difficulties. But, speaking as a historian, I seem to see in the 16th century the real origin of our present difficulties. The great revolution that was then accomplished in the social order was the substitution of the principle of individualism for the relation which had, up to that time, existed between the various classes of society. In those "dark ages"—or "ages of faith" as we more justly like to call them—every man was, and knew himself to be, "his brother's keeper." But in the social revolution which accompanied and assisted in the religious charges of the 16th century, the uppermost sentiment became, at least in practice, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost."

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR THE POONA SESSION.

The Poona Session of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay commences on Monday next at noon, and there is a long Agenda, as follows:—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will, under Regulation VII of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Members, make the oath or solemn affirmation before taking their seats.

THE BUDGET.

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1914-1915 and discussion thereon.

BILLS.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—Second Reading (vide item No. 1 under Head VIII.)

Notice of amendments has been given by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramabhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Second Reading (vide item No. 2 under head VIII).

Notice of amendments has been given by the Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874—Second Reading (vide item No. 3 under head VIII).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading. Notice of amendments has been given by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888—First Reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to suspend the recovery of the increased rates of assessment sanctioned in July last for the Tando Sub-division of the district of Hyderabad, Sind."

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe—

"That this Council requests Government to move the Bombay High Court and the Home Government to take steps whereby High Court Pleaders in Bombay shall be put on an equal footing with Barristers who obtain their qualifications in the United Kingdom, as regards permission to practise on the Original Side of the High Court and eligibility for appointment to the High Court Bench."

By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a mixed commission of officials and non-officials to enquire into and report on the desirability of extending the period of settlement in Sind from ten to thirty years."

By the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, LL.B.—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the term of land settlement in Sind be extended from ten years to at least thirty years as in other parts of the Presidency."

By the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the question of creating a Civil Court for the town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable.—,

(a) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction,

(b) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(c) by the Small Causes Court."

By the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik—

"This Council respectfully recommends to Government that the ancient and hereditary right of service of Vatandar Kulkarnis (village Accountants) should not be commuted, at any rate, before an earnest and sustained effort at improving their efficiency is made by providing them with suitable educational facilities and by giving them adequate remuneration."

"This Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council the desirability of granting takavi loans for the purpose of building houses on sanitary conditions in the town extension schemes undertaken by Municipalities and other Boards."

By the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government should prospect for artesian water-supply in the Deccan and Karnatick for irrigational purposes in view of frequent failures of rain and want of other irrigational facilities."

By the Hon. Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda—

"That this Council respectfully recommends the Bombay Government to take such steps as may be necessary to connect Karwar with Hubli or other convenient station on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway."

By the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council—

That the principle of appointing Advisory Excise Committee be now extended to smaller towns and rural areas in the Presidency.

ELECTION.

Election of the Finance Committee.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I. of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IX of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874).

4. Letter from the Commissioner, N.D., No. Confdl. 22, dated the 13th April 1914, regarding Bill No. XI. of 1912 (A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

5. Government Memorandum in the Financial Department No. 2817, dated the 13th July 1914, regarding the statement showing figures of takavi transactions for the five years ending 1912-13.

6. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2276, dated the 17th June 1914, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Governor General the authentic copy of the Karachi Port Trust (amendment) law, 1914.

7. Letter from the President, Sholapur Municipality, No. 485, dated the 6th July 1914, in connection with Bill No. I. of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1914).

AHMEDABAD SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ASKED FOR.

The Hon. Mr. Edroos will move the following resolution at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—That this Council requests that the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to appoint, in connection with the question of removal of the slaughter house at Ahmedabad from Mirzapur to the neighbourhood of Jamalpur, a committee for inquiring into and reporting on the following questions:—

1. Whether there are any objections on sanitary grounds to the slaughter house being allowed to continue at or in the neighbourhood of its present site at Mirzapur.

2. Whether the butchers of Ahmedabad are willing and able to rebuild the slaughter house at Mirzapur, according to approved modern principles and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Municipal Committee.

3. Whether the presence of the Jamalpur drainage pumping station, tannery, and sewage from the vicinity has the effect of rendering the site of the new Jamalpur house insanitary.

4. Whether the consequence of the removal of the slaughter house from Mirzapur to Jamalpur will be to depreciate considerably the butchers' existing properties of houses and stables at Mirzapur, to put them to considerable cost in purchasing sites for houses, stables at or near Jamalpur and of erecting building thereon and of causing them much daily inconvenience and trouble and increased cost.

5. Whether the transfer of the slaughter house from Mirzapur to the neighbourhood of Jamalpur is likely to create conditions which may be very offensive to Jains and other Hindus and whether it does not create the risk of the continuance of the friendly relations, between the Hindu and Musalman communities, being disturbed.

6. Whether the result of the removal of the slaughter house will be to raise appreciably the price of meat and to increase the cost of living of poor Musalmans and other meat-eating people.

SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

NEED TO NOTIFY TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Inspector-General of Police, has received the following communication from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

"I am directed to invite a reference to Para 11 of the rules regarding civil suits and prosecutions against Government offices issued with Mr. Bolton's letter, dated 23rd February, 1899. The rules provide that a report of the institution of a civil suit or a criminal proceeding should be submitted for orders of the Government immediately after the delivery of the notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code and before the commencement of the proceedings before a court. The Government regrets to observe that these instructions have been frequently disregarded and that cases have been submitted to the Government for orders after the conclusion of the proceedings not only in the original court but even in the appellate court. The occurrence of such delays nullifies the advantage of the provision of the rules which are intended to secure prompt submission ofreports in order to enable the Government to decide each case on its own importance. I am to request that the importance of future careful observance of the rules may be imposed on all officers."

CORONATION OF THE SHAH.

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The Muhammadan community of Madras celebrated the Coronation of the Shah of Persia yesterday by holding a garden party at the MoorePavilion. There was a large gathering of Muhammadans present. The Hon. Nawab Syed Muhamed Saheb Bahadur as president of the entertainment committee sent the following message to the consul-Genera of Persia in Calcutta:—

"Kindly convey to His Imperial Majesty Ahmed Shah congratulations and felicitations of the Mussalmans of Madras assembled this evening to celebrate the auspicious event of His Majesty's Coronation praying for His Majesty's long life and for progress and prosperity of his people."

In the case of defamation brought by Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhri against Heeralal Capur of the "Punjab Samachar," the defendant's counsel put in a medical certificate stating that the defendant was lying ill at Burdwan and could not attend. Mr. Barry, Assistant Commissioner, ordered a bailable warrant for Rs. 1,000 to be issued for the attendance of Heeralal on the 16th October, 1914.

NOTES FROM POONA.

LORD WILLINGDON AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

Today has been the wettiest day since the monsoon began. But despite the depressing atmospheric conditions the hunt and the Rugby football match between Poona and Ahmednagar came off and Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were out on a visit to the Fergusson College.

The Governor in addressing the students in the amphitheatre where over a thousand had assembled, gave them advice which will doubtless be cherished. His Excellency warned them to keep aloof from evil influences. His Excellency dwelt on the necessity of outdoor exercise and the effect it had on the brain, bone and muscle, besides having a tendency towards the developement of good and useful citizenship. In this country, added Lord Willingdon, many students could have turned out useful and patriotic citizens but unfortunately elected to be othrwise and the consequence was wellknown.

Mr. Paranjpe, Principal of the College, who showed Their Excellencies round, thanked Lord Willingdon for his kind advice to the students and for the honour of a visit to the college with Lady Willingdon. Their Excellencies were next garlanded and they then left with Captain Dudley, A.D.C., in attendance.

Their Excellencies and a party from Government House of sixteen will attend the performance at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday, when the American play "The Barrier" will be staged by the Howitt-Phillips Co., who scored a success last night and the night before.

To-night there is to be a dinner party of forty at Government House and a dance will follow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Gymkhana ground was fit for mud-larking when Ahmednagar met Poona in a Rugby Football match. Poona won by one goal and six tries to nil. Mr. Gordon, the Kirkee gunner, scored three tries in the first half, one of which was converted into a goal. In the second half the struggle was still more desperate and the home team were credited with two tries. Wright, of the 29th Lancers, had the misfortune to get his shoulder out of joint soon after the start and had to be assisted off the field. Poona played one man short in consequence.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The meet this morning was on the Alandi Road, seven miles distant. It was a cruelly wet morning's work, but still a field of about forty turned out including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, Captain Goldie, Captain Cooker and Captain and Miss Egerton from Government House, Captain and Mrs. Vennelliss, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Fordyce and Miss Martin. All were soaked to the skin before they returned to the meet. The fox headed in a north-easterly direction, took along a nullah, sank the ridge beyond and was eventually lost. Mrs. Middleton was the only lady to brave the elements and complete the run with the hounds. A great deal of the going was very soft.

The cricket match between Poona and Ahmednagar fixed for to-day is off owing to the swampy state of the Gymkhana ground.

CALCUTTA MARKET SUPERINTENDENT

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OBJECT TO AN INDIAN.

The following letter regarding the New Market Superintendentship, has been addressed by Mr. T. A. Milne, Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Association to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

I am directed by the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, to address you with reference to the appointment of Superintendent of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

2 From the replies which were recently given by you to certain questions from Mr J. H. Rundlett, the Presidene of the Association, the Council understand that the present Superintendent has been served with notice of discharge, and that for the appointment of a successor Indian candidates will be eligible.

3. The Council of this Association would regard, as a matter for great regret, the appointment of an Indian as permanent Superintendent of the Market. They do not think that an Indian, however, qualified he may be in other respects, would be able to maintain proper discipline among the shop-keepers and stall-holders of the various castes and creeds established in the market. Nor do they think that the general orderliness and cleanliness of the market would be maintained in that high standard which those who frequent it have a right to expect. It also seems to the Council that an Indian could hardly be expected to be so familiar with all the requirements of European diet as to be able efficiently to control the supplies which find their way there, and that for a market from which chiefly Europeans draw their food supplies, an Indian Superintendent would be as much out of place as a European Superintendent would be in a market which is mainly patronised by Indians.

4. In view of the above consideration, the Council would strongly urge that in appointing a permanent Superintendent the Corporation will be pleased to select a European with qualifications that will ensure such a high degree of efficiency, cleanliness and discipline in the market as well conduce to the greatest convenience and comfort of those who patronise it, and thus also continue to be a source of increasing revenue to the Corporation.

Mr. P. L. Moore C. I. E., I.C.S., yesterday handed over the Presidentship of the Madras Corporation to Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., and took over charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police.

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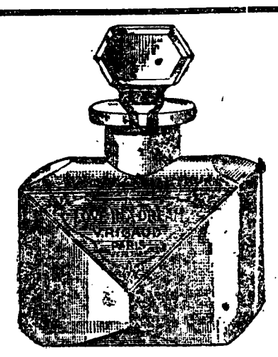

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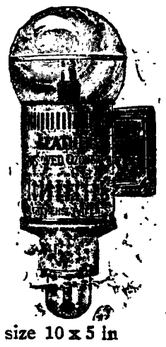

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All the press is unanimous in its praise. It is the most useful article one could have. It is an ideal present.
Get one to-day, also list of Electrical Novelties.
No. 137, Bull's Eye lens.
Very Strong, Light and most Elegant
Rs. 2-8-0 Post Free.

WANTED.

Commission Agents every where.
Earn Rs. 13 and more a day.
No capital and no qualifications needed.
Liberal commission. Easy terms.
Write at once—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO
Dept. B. C. **KARACHI**

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
DRINK
"OLD CROWN"
LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.
Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle - - Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:
LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAXIMUM of Insurance protecation
MINIMUM of cost granted by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.
Managing Director.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

MAY BOARDING HOUSE.
33 DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA.
A place to suit every individual. Fresh and wholesome food guaranteed.
Monthly boarders from Rs. 16 to Rs. 101
Daily boarders from Re. 1/2 to 5/4.
Full particulars from THE MANAGER.
3221.

INWARDNESS OF THE BUDGET.

LORD HALDANE'S VISION.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Lord Haldane, in his address at the National Liberal Club on June 26, spoke of the Budget with unrestrained enthusiasm "The greatest Budget," he called it, "which Mr. Lloyd George has yet produced." His undertaking was to talk about the "inwardness" of the Budget, and those who wondered why the Lord Chancellor should have chosen such a topic for an after-dinner speech had their curiosity satisfied when the Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards proposed a vote of thanks. "Lord Haldane," Mr. Lloyd George said, "had a great part not merely in the construction o this Budget, but in its initation and inspiration, and a very large part of the credit for the work which this Budget will achieve will be attributable to the persistent way in which he has pressed forward these reforms inside the Cabinet and outside the cabinet."

Lord Haldane's exposition of the possibilities of the Budget was coloured all throug with the satisfaction of the idealist who sees the realisation of some of his cherished dreams drawing near, says the "Manchester Guardian. The true inwardness of the Budget, as he reads it, is that it gets to grips with great problems affecting the future generation from infancy up to manhood. It is, of course, a Budget in a progressive sequence of social reform budgets. First there came that which provided for the past generation in their old age, then there came the reforms to raise the condition of the present generation, and now we are setting our hands to what Lord Haldane called the tremendous and even more courageous undertaking of laying the foundations on which the future prosperity of the race will depend. It is because the newest Budget is full of latest possibilities for improving both the physicals and mental well-being of the nation that Lord Haldane extols it so warmly. It contains the preparatory work for great reforms, affecting, in the first place, national health, and in the next place national education.

BUDGET AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

It is a year and a half ago since Lord Haldane went to Manchester to announce the intention of the Government to inaugurate a truly Liberal system of education and the foundation of that gigantic undertaking are embodied in this Budget. But, first before the educational stage is reached, problems of health have to be reckoned with. Everything must be done to enable the child to be born healthy. Lord Haldane had something to say about the high death-rate—128 per thousand—of children under twelve months and of the even more fightful rate—150 per thousand—of children who are stillborn.

A first purpose of the Budget is to organise national effort to stop this terrible leakage of young life. Mothers must be looked after and the risks of transmitting diseases must be so guarded against that future generations may be spared the heavy tax of a parastic population of the maimed and incapable. When the educational age is reached the child must be cared for in body as well as in mind. Towards the end of school life the child must be encouraged, and parents must be assisted to choose a career to some definite way so that the dangers of blind alley occupations may be avoided. Education must not be completely dropped when the boy or girl begins to earn a livelihood. The abler and more capable children must have their chance of going to secondary and technical schools, and some of them passing on to the universities.

OPENING FOR REALLY NATIONAL ADVANCE.

Lord Haldane has, of course made many speeches on these lines, and recognise that in many of the larger cities immense strides have been made along the lines of this vision, but to-night his point was that the Budget provides that opening for a realy national advance which will carry us much fart'er than the very excellent but inevitably spasmodic efforts of various local authorities. One side of the work Lord Haldane believes could be excellently developed by the Board of Education. For the other, he advocated the setting up of a Ministry of Public Health.

Lord Haldane suggested some considerations which should secure for what he repeatedly called these latent purposes of the Budget wholehearted and very earnest support, and he especially emphasised the point that one outcome of the reforms he had outlined would be the establishment of equality of opportunity for everybody—"a splendid thing." The want of this equality of opportunity, he submitted, is at the root of much of the unrest amongst the working classes to-day, and it fills them with a sense of grievance. "Give the work with a sense of grievance. "Give the working classes equality of opportunity," Lord Haldane said, "let them see that their chances are all equal if they will take them, and you remove a source of irrigation that may be also a source of difficulty." But Lord Haldane declined to rest his argument on that point alone. He pleaded for support for the social reforms latent in the Budget, not in the interest of the working classes but in the interest of the nation as a whole.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

In the course of his speeches Mr. Lloyd George said the majority of 38 on Thursday night in the House of Commons was really a most encouraging sign for the Budget's future, did they but perceive the true inwardness of it—(laughter),—as it was the result of a protest because the taxes which the Budget sought to impose were not heavy enough. Had they been a penny in the pound more the majority would have been doubled. (Laughter and cheers.) The conservatives combined with the Labour and Socialist groups to protest against lightening the burdens which he was imposing upon the taxpayer. That was a most encouraging sign, and when he heard the figures announced he felt it was a message from the House of Commons to proceed in the course he had undertaken. The Budget of 1909 was a great success as a fiscal instrument, but its success in that direction was as nothing compared with the success of its educative influence. In 1909 the Conservatives protested against those takes: now they were urging them Disraeli boasted that he had educated his party. He (Mr. Lloyd George) boast that he had educated the Opposition (Laughter.)

But he was afraid they must not be deceived by the aattitude of the Opposition. He did not like the fierceness of the hug. He was afraid that its affection was rather intended to stifle he life out of the infant than to show it sentimental regard. On one thing, however, the Opposition made no pretenes; that was in taxing land. They wanted to defeat Home Rule; they meant to destroy the Parliament Act: they wanted to see that the plural voter was not abolished; but, above all, they wanted to see that the land agitation did not nature in the proposals submitted in Parliament. That was their great aim, and it could only be thwarted by unity amongst the Progressive forces. That was the real lession of the majority of 38.

SALVATION CONGRESS.

CLOSING SCENES AT THE ALBERT HALL.

After a remarkable fortnight the Salvation Army closed its International Congress with a big gathering on June 26 at the Albert Hall, says the "Westminster Gazette." The General was in command, and with him on the platform were Mrs. Booth and the chief officers, whilst in the area, boxes, and the upper galleries thousands of the Army supporters and friends joined in the valedictory service. From first to last, however, the note was one of Thanksgiving. Never on a previous Congress has the interest of the meetings or the attendance proved so keen or so great as on the present occasion. London has been stirred to admiration by the companies of neatly dressed Salvationists from distant Dominions who have crowded the Strand. Curiosity has also been aroused by the contingents from the Far and the Near East, by the Zulus from South Africa and the aboriginals of North-West Canada. They have given at least an accurate indication of the extent and variety of the Army's missionary work.

On the whole the Army may congratulate itself upon the success of the series of gatherings. General Booth recognised this fact when, as an opening item in the programme the whole audience rose and sang, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings flow." Music proved of much assistance last evening in brightening the whole programme. The bands were excellent, and the action songs roused the gathering to much enthusiasm One of the choruses with its flag-waving stirred the singers by its refrain: "Till we meet again, Keep the colours waving, Till we meet again."

Almost as a final item came the declaration of the Army's faith, which was read aloud by each delegate in his own language. After an expression of faith in God and Christ the declaration had the following pledge: "We believe it is our duty to proclaim this message to the whole world, to care for the poor and suffering, to visit the prisoners, to feed the hungry to clothe the naked, to love the unlovable, and to be friend those of every land who have no friends."

In the course of a brief speech General Booth expressed his appreciation of the affectionate welcome which had been given to the various countries by the British Salvationists. "Be strong in carrying the truth as you understand," he advised his comrades; "make other it understand what it really means. Drive out the ignorance and prejudice and be a symbol of self-sacrifice. Be not afraid of criticism; never get away from the value of personal testimony. Don't cheapen salvation. Don't make it easy for people to get it. Be strong in taking the truth to those that most need it. Be the friend to the friendless."

Mrs. Booth and Commissioner Higgins also spoke. The General's wife said that many would undoubtedly wonder what was the secret of the success of the Congress. It had been suggested that it had cost a great deal of money, both collectively and individually. She might mention that the U. S. A. band came entirely at the charge of its own members. Others praised their organisation—the General and his authority. No doubt that had something to do with it. The secret could not be explained by any outward manifestations. It was an invisible secret, and not found in these outward things, but in the manifestation of love.

One of the happiest features of the evening was the contribution of the foreign delegates, who sang hymns in their native tongue, or spoke either in broken English or through an interpreter.

Sir Robert Carlyle leaves Simla on the 1st August and will be at Bombay on the 4th and at Kirkee from the 5th to the 8th, returning to Simla on the 10th.

ACTRESS AND HER PHOTOGRAPH.

CORSET CASE DECISION.

The action brought by Mrs. Vera Jane Wood, an actress, known professionally as Miss Jane Wood, against Mr. Eugen Sandow, Sandows. Ltd., and the Dover-street Studios, Ltd., concluded on June 29, says the "Daily Mail."

The action arose out of the publication of Miss Wood's photograph in an advertisement which showed her wearing one of Sandow's corsets. She said she had never used one of those corsets. She claimed damages for infringement of copyright in here photograph. The defendants denied infringement and contended that the copyright was in the Dover-street Studios. She also claimed for alleged libel. The defendants denied that there was any libel.

Mr. W. McArthur, secretary of the Dover-street Studios, said that if an actress's complimentary photograph were made and it was desired to use it for advertising purposes an account of the work she was doing was written and was sent to the Press. The photograph of Miss Wood was sent round in that way, but no newspaper used it.

WILLING ACTRESSES.

Mrs. Jessie Marsh, manageress of the corset department of Sandows, Limited, said that she received from the Dover-street Studios an invoice for four guineas for the right to reproduce Miss Wood's photograph in a corset advertisement, and she therefore supposed that the lady had consented and she gave instructions for the photograph to be published. She had never found any objection by actresses to the use of their photographs in this manner.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: We have seen your pamphlet, and it is obvious that a number of distinguished ladies do not see any harm in advertising underclothing.

Mr. Gregory: Do Messrs. Sandow ever pay an actress whose photograph is published?—Never.

You pay the photographer?—Yes; but actresses as a rule are only too anxious for their photograpjhs to be used.

Mr. Salter, K. C. (cross-examining): This advertisement represents that the plaintiff was wearing your corsets?—It does not say so.

Did you not intend to represent that she wore your corsets?—I did not give it a thought; I had the invoice with the right to reproduce.

Is it your usual method to decorate your corset advertisements with photographs of ladies who do not wear your corsets —That was a mistake; I frankly admit it. When I gave the print out I did not know she was not a wearer of them.

Miss Dorothy Charteris, an actress playing at the Palace Theatre, said her photograph, taken at the Dover-street Studios, was in the same advertisement as Miss Wood's. It did not injure her; she was rather glad of the advertisement. She got work through it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Salter: You were photographed in a show gown belonging to someone else?—Yes.

You had no objection to appearing in that gown in a newspaper?—No.

CLASSES OF SITTERS.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, summing up noticed a statement of Mr. Salter that if there were no remedy for an unauthorised publication of a photograph there ought to be. There were two classes of sitters for photographs, observed his lordship. There was the private person, who paid; and there were the celebrated actresses, distinguished musicians, ditinguihed jockeys, distinguished criminals, and, a long way after, distinguished lawyers and judges, whom the photographer invited to be taken. The negative was not ordered by them, and it was not taken for valuable consideration. The coyright remained with the photographer, and the unfortunate celebrity might find himself advertising someone's trousers or face cream. He could not complain: and the only thing he could do was to vow that he would not be such a fool again. Difficulty, however, arose if a celebrity whose photograph had been taken on invitation afterwards wanted copies for himself and paid for them. Was that a private or a celebrity potograph. Photographers ought to make it such more plain than they did when taking a complimentary photograph whether they expected to retain the coyright.

The jury retired for three-quarters of an hour and then returned answers to the following questions:—

Would the publication of the plaintiff's photograph in conjunction with the Sandow advertisement be understood by reasonable people as defamatory of her?—No.

Was the negative of the plaintiff on September 18 ordered by her and made by the Dover-street Studios for valuable consideration in pursuance of that order?—No.

On these findings Mr. Justice Scrutton gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign countries during June last showed a total increase of 159 lakhs, imports claiming 52 lakhs and exports 107 lakhs. Both the import and export of gold during the month recorded decreases, the former of 2 and the latter of 11 lakhs. Import of silver was better by 13 lakhs and export worse by 91 thousand. The trade with Indian ports also registered an increase of 67 lakhs during the month. There was no import of gold into Calcutta but the export was worse by 45 thousand. Silver from Indian ports was imported to the extent a little over 2 lakhs, an increase of two lakhs as compared with the figure for 1913, and there was no export.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PALMIST
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
(SUITE 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."
LE FIGARO (Paris) says:—"He is the High Priest of these Sciences."
THE BOSTON POST (Boston, U.S.A.) says:—"He has been consulted by the most distinguished people in America—the future appears as clear to him as the proverbial open book."

PROFESSOR KENDAL ADVISES ON ALL AFFAIRS: CHANGES, BUSINESS, JOURNEYS, HEALTH, FINANCIAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, CHILDREN, &c., &c.

DO NOT FAIL TO CONSULT HIM.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH
Over 1,25,000. Members on Register
Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.
Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
KALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

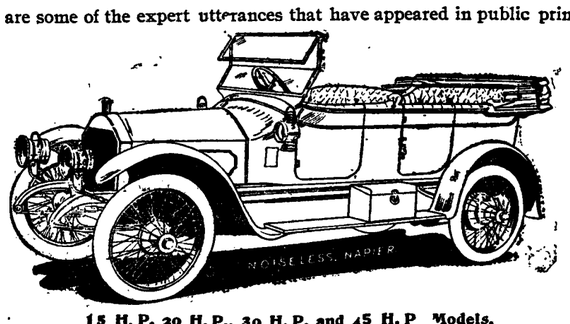
When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

NAPIER PLEASURE CARS.

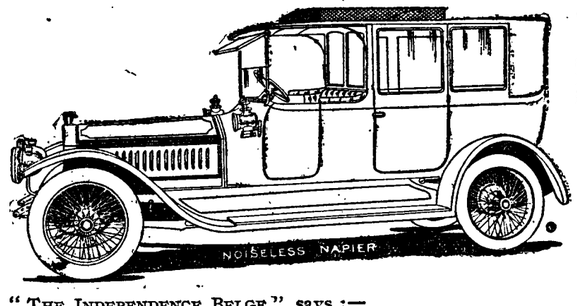
Messrs. D. Napier & Son are one of the most successful motor builders of the world, for Napier Cars have practically gained their high place in the estimation of the motoring world, not only through their successful racing in the past, which by the way they have now entirely abandoned, but because Napier Cars now hold in R. A. C. Certificates of Official tests more than four times the number held by any other make of six cylinder cars, and it is the only British car to win the Gordon Bennett cup against the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Press is so enthusiastic in praise of the Original and Proved Best Six cylinder Car.

"THE KING OF CARS"
"THE CHAMPION OF SIX CYLINDERS"
"AN IMPERIAL CAR"

are some of the expert utterances that have appeared in public print. The Napier is a Car with a great reputation and a list of satisfied owners every part of the world. Every conceivable test which it can be put to has been applied to the Napier—speed—hill climbing—economy—silence and reliability. And because the Napier has come through these test with greater success than any other car it has claimed for it that it is the Best Car in the World



15 H. P. 20 H. P., 30 H. P. and 45 H. P Models,
Four and Six-Cylinders.
"Cunord" Royal Saloon Bodies
Do. Landaulette Bodies
Do. Torpedo Bodies
Do. Cabriolet Bodies
Do Pullman Sal Bodies.



THE "GLASGOW TIMES" says:—"The very highest quality in British design and workmanship."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" says:—"Many manufacturers have tried to copy it."

THE "CAR ILLUSTRATED" says:—"Beautifully silent and free from all vibration."

These are certainly valuable appreciatory comments on the Noiseless Napier, but such comments are not confined to the British Press. The following extracts from the Continental Press are even more convincingly eloquent of Napier pre-eminence.

The Six-Cylinder Napiers were the centre of attraction at the recent Salon d'Automobiles at Brussels, and the Belgian Press were unanimous in their appreciation of these famous Cars.

LE PATRIOTE" says:—
"The crowd of select visitors came to admire this wonderful Napier—the aristocrat of British cars combining as it does, all merits of perfect construction with the rarest elegance. This specially refers to the extra silent running, which has become the '*dermier cri.*'"

"THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE" says:—
"It is only public trials, controlled by the R. A. C. Club of England, as is the case with the famous Six-cylinder Napiers, which is really of interest and which can prove actual results."

"LE SPORTSMAN" says:—
"The most admired cars in the whole Salon are the splendid Napiers with absolutely perfect construction, and which have solved the difficult problem in regard to perfect silence. This marvellous car is guaranteed for three years—absolutely unique terms."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER CARS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadavi Road, BOMBAY.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.

Sold every where. Agents Wanted.

FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.

ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET,

Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.

KATHIAWAR.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

GIFT OF £24,000.

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

Sir James Caird, Bt., the well-known philanthropist and millionaire jute manufacturer, of Dundee, has given £24,000 to Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition. By this handsome contribution the expedition is placed on a sound financial footing, and its value from the scientific point of view largely assured. It is the largest sum of money given to Polar research work since 1900, when Mr. Longstaff gave £25,000 to the National Expedition.

Little more than a month from now Sir Ernest Shackleton and his gallant band of sixty comrades will have left London to plunge into the great, white, unexplored Antarctic Continent on one of the greatest and most daring expeditions in the annals of Polar Exploration, says the "Daily Telegraph" of June 29. And not the least aims and hope of the explorers will be to recapture for this country the prestige of being once more first in the work of Polar pioneering and adventure, which, until 1909, had been hers.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

To cross the Antarctic from sea to sea, securing for the British flag the honour of being the first carried across the South Polar Continent.

To make all possible scientific observations on the journey.

To carry on similar scientific work by parties operating from the two bases on the Weddell and the Ross seas.

To carry on scientific work and trace unknown portions of the coast-line by the two ships of the expedition—the Endurance, now lying in the West India Dock, and the Aurora, awaiting us at Hobart.

Those, in Sir Ernest Shackleton's own words, are the objects of the great adventure. For over 700 miles the region to be traversed is one which has never been penetrated before. In attacking the ice-bound fastnesses, Sir Ernest Shackleton and his own personal party must be risking their lives every hour of the great silent struggle.

But you would not gather this in talking with Sir Ernest Shackleton about his final preparations, as a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" had the pleasure of doing. Sir Ernest does not under-value the danger ahead of him—nor the pleasures he and his fellows are leaving behind—but he has laid so well and so completely and comprehensively his plans against risk and failure, and in the interests of human knowledge, that he feels quite confident of success.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSTION.

"I can scarcely tell you how deeply indebted I feel to Sir James Caird for his splendid gift," he said. "This puts us in a sound position financially, and there is now no fear that the work will be stultified in any way by lack of resources. With this £24,000 I have now £60,000, sixty men, two ships, and two well-equipped bases to work from.

"We shall leave England not later than the first week in August. The equipment of the Endurance, which was built for ice work, is now almost complete. The alterations are in the nature of considerable improvements. For instance, we are putting in electric winches for deep-sea trawling and sounding. In this way we avoid having pipes on deck which would be liable to freeze.

"We are working now practically day and night, and shall begin collecting the stores and material in a week's time in a shed which the Port of London Authority have kindly loaned us for the purpose. The Endurance will sail all complete in the first week in August, in charge of Captain Worsley, who has had considerable experience of the sub-Antarctic, and I shall join the party after completing certain necessary arrangements in London, at Buenos Ayres. We leave there about the middle of September for the Falklands, and thence to the South Shetlands, where I have arranged for whalers to supply us with our last intake of coal before going out into unknown seas.

EVERYTHING IN OBLONG BOXES.

"Among the material I am assembling in London now are five motor-sledges, a hut, 25ft. square, stores and provisions for one party of fourteen for two years, the same for a party of six for two years, the same for a party of twenty for one year, and the same for another party of twenty for one year. The two last-named will be of the ship's parties.

"The whole of our foodstuff and material is packed in oblong cases of 60lb. weight each. Why oblong? Because they are easier for two men to lift or for one to balance on his shoulders.

"From Norway are coming all the motor-sledges, twenty in number, the fur sleeping-bags, fur boots, and fur gloves. As you know, we have recently been in Norway testing the sledges. From Russia are being despatched the felt boots we shall wear. They are the warmest boots to use in winter quarters. From Lapland is coming some specially dried grass for padding the boots. Then the scientific instruments have been completed in a metal lighter than steel and almost as light as aluminium.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

"In the matter of food supplies I have had the great advantage of having the advice and assistance of the Royal Army Medical College. Colonel Beveridge has taken the greatest pains as regards our rations in working out the calorific value of our nutriments.

"Briefly, our rations will be 35oz. per man per day, containing 5,500 calories. In normal life man eats about 3lb. of food a day, containing some 2,500 calores. Thus we stand to have the benefit of 3,000 calores. Then our foods are so divided that we shall have the quickest heat-giving and muscle-forming values for use in the day, and the slow-assimilating, heat-forming proteids at night.

"In the middle of the day our food will consist entirely of nuts mixed with oil, and, in order to keep the oil from oozing out, they are packed in powdered milk. Everything like meats is in skins, and even the skins will be useful for part feeding of the dogs. Then, finally, all foods are being packed, not in bags, but in 'Venesta' wood, which is extremely light.

"Let me add that I am proud to think I have the finest body of fellows going with me. I can rely upon each and all of them. They are now assembling in London from Canada, from South Africa, and chiefly from various parts of the United Kingdom."

LUCKLESS DOGS BILL.

M. P.'S AS "SILENT VOTERS."

After having been so boycotted by its arch opponents that its promoters could not obtain a quorum, the Dogs Bill on June 30 suffered at Westminster an even greater misfortune from their presence, says the "Daily Telegraph." When a quorum had been formed without their aid they entered the Committee-room, carried without speech several amendments, and finally rejected by 18 to 15 the operative clause of the measure they had amended. The effect of this being to rob the bill of all value, Sir Frederick Banbury moved that it be not further proceeded with, thus giving the quietus formally to his own bantling.

To the eyes of one so clear-sighted in these matters the fate which was to overtake the bill was patent at the outset. The process began with an amendment moved by Mr. Rawlinson (Cambridge University) on the first clause, which prohibits "any experiment of a nature likely to cause pain or disease to any dog for any purpose whatsoever," that the word "inoculation" be inserted before experiment. Both Mr. Ellis Griffith and Sir Frederick Banbury pleaded that the amendment would leave the door open to other kinds of experiment. But Mr. Rawlinson and all the doctors and university members sat silent till the vote, when, by 13 to 12, they carried the amendment.

Next Mr. Rawlinson moved to limit the prohibition of the clause to experiments of a "wanton and unscientic nature." He dropped out "wanton" in deference to the Chairman, but stuck to "unscientific." Again he made no speech.

Many queries were addressed to him as to what he meant by "unscientific." "When," asked Mr. Crooks, 'do you decide whether an experiment is scientific or unscientific? Do you wait till you have operated or do you decide before?" Pasteur's experiments, Mr. Lynch reminded Mr. Rawlinson, were denounced as unscientific. Nothing, however, not even Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, could induce either Mr. Rawlinson or Sir Philip Magnus or Sir Henry Craik or Dr. Chapple or any doctor or university member—and, as Mr. MacVeagh said, you "couldn't have thrown a brick in any direction without hitting one or the other"—to open his mouth on the subject. When the division was taken once more they carried their amendment.

Other amendments having been dealt with, finally came the motion that Clause 1, which is the bill really, as amended, stand part of the bill.

Sir Frederick Banbury, in the circumstances in which he found himself, protested with full sincerity against a procedure which allowed eighteen or nineteen member out of 670 to defeat a bill in Committees.

Mr. Sandys joined him, denouncing the conduct of members who lurked in corridors, and then came in to move amendments for which they could give no reasons, and worse, to reverse the decision of the House of Commons.

This taunt brought up a University member at last—Sir Philip Magnus. He explained that Mr. Rawlinson spoke for forty minutes on the second reading, he himself for thirty-five minutes, and Dr. Chapple for forty minutes.

Sir F. Banbury jumped up triumphantly as soon as Sir Philip sat down. "And what was the result of these speches?" he cried. The majority of the House of Commons disagreed with them. Whenever the opponents of the bill do speak they convince everyone they are wrong. But to-day they have not had the courtesy to speak. It is gross discourtesy to the Chairman of the Committee.

Then Sir F. Banbury, when the division had been taken and resulted in the rejection of the clause by 18 votes to 15, buried the bill. "I suppose," he said, "my proper course now is to move that the bill be not further proceeded with."

Mr. Lynch asked the Chairman if nothing could be done to resuscitate the measure. "Nothing," said the Hon. A. Stanley. And there it ended.

The first Garrison Order with regard to the grant of bounty to infantry soldiers below the rank of sergeants, sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the 14th June has been issued at Fort William Calcutta. The Civil Accountant-General, Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised to advance Rs. 8,500 to the Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, on account of the bounty money required by that office for disbursement. There are forty-five men in the regiment eligible to receive the bounty.

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IDIOT'S NEW BRAIN.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

At a meeting of the Paris Academy, Dr. Serge Voronoff read a remarkable paper on the operation performed by him at the Clinique Sainte Marguerite, nere Nice, in the course of which he gave to the world the first news of a fresh scientific miracle—in fact, a sort of supermiracle, as it consists of nothing less than inoculating a cretinous youth, alias an idiot, with something taken from a monkey, and—mirabile dictu!—improving the intelligence of the boy.

The miracle is stupendous in every way as to the result announced, but how a mere layman is to explain it is the difficulty. I confess that I do not understand myself the processes of the operation, and I must leave it to scientific experts to correct any involuntary mistakes which a layman may makes.says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The boy was 14 years of age. He had been normal up to the age of 8, when he had an attack of scarlatina, following on which all the characteristic accidents of certinism were developed. His skin became yellow and pink and scaly and dry. His hair became scarce and brittle, his eyelids swollen, his nose flattened, his cheeks flabby, his whole faces bloated. The eye was dull, and the expression of his face idiotic.

Six months ago Dr. Voronoff grafted the right lobe of the thyroid gland of a baboon on the lower part of the boy's carebral organ. The effect was both immediate and progressive. Day by day the child's mental and physical condition improved. His face lost its sickly colour, and its flattened appearance. The child's growth, which had been checked, began again, and has since continued normally. His mental improvement was still more remarkable. The boy, who before had been dull and obtuse, and had taken no interest in his surroundings, in his lessons, or in his companions, surprised his schoolmaster by becoming alert, bright, and finally even mischievous. He is now keen alike in the school and in the playgrounds. Dr. Voronoff explains that the cretinous disposition is brought about by the absence of the secretions produced by the thyroid gland. The difference between an intelligent man and an imbecile, he says does not depend altogether on the development of the brain, which may be the same in both, but on the secretions of this gland which have a particular effect on the intellectual activity of the cerebral matter. Give an imbecile a theroid gland in good working order, and he will display the keen intelligence which he actually possessed, but which remained inert because his brain did not receive the necessary stimulus.

POONA LADIES' CLUB.

BEGUM OF JANJIRA'S PARTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

Her Highness the Begum of Janjira was "At Home" at the Ladies' Club this evening, the first of a series of similar weekly entertainments designed to promote the enjoyment of the members. To judge by the number of ladies who responded by appearing, the angury for its success is an assured one. Lady Willingdon was also present. Her Excellency was accompanied by Miss Egerton and Capt. Dudley, A.D.C., who waited outside the enclosures. After partaking of refreshments at a sumptuous buffet at which East and West were happily blended, many of the dainties having been prepared by the Begum of Janjira's sister, the ladies gathered upstairs to hear the recitations, and songs provided for their entertainment and judging by appreciative looks, these were enjoyed to the utmost by all. The hostess herself was kind enough not only to sing an Indian gazal "Uzr Ana Ine nbhai-hai aur bhulathi bhi nahin" which in English is "You refuse to come, nor do you refuse to send for me;" and again obliged with another song later, accompanying herself on the *sitar*. On leaving, a pretty Eastern touch was given by sprinkled scent and presentation of pan. Some charming costumes were worn by the English ladies, and the lovely oriental dresses fascinated the eye.

The Government of India have now considered the proceedings of the conference held in Delhi in March last on the subject of the control of religious and charitable endowments and their final recommendations will probably be submitted to the Secretary of State by this Mail.

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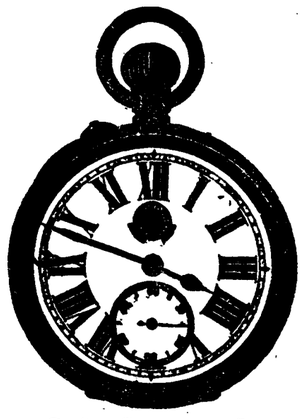

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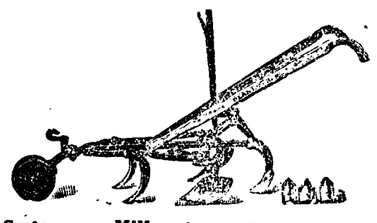

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CANTEEN CONVICTIONS

COL. WHITAKER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

„LOW COMMERCIAL MORALITY."

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hidyard Thornton Whitaker, who was at the Central Criminal Court convicted—in the Lipton Army canteen case—of corruptly taking gifts as a public officer and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division, appealed from his conviction and sentence. and the appeal was heard on June 28 in the Court of Criminal Appeal before Justices Lawrence, Lush and Atkin.

The defendant was not present. He was represented by Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C. (with him Mr. Comyns Carr), who said that the indictment substantially stated that his client had been corrupted in the discharge of his official duties as colonel in command of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light infantry, in the years 1904-1905. The first ground of appeal was that the defendant was indicted for an alleged common law offence; counsel submitted the offence was unknown at common law. But if the offence were known at common law the indictment contained a blend of the new Prevention of Corruption Act with an offence alleged to be committed at common law. Further, evidence had been improperly admitted against the appellant. Mr. Justice Darling in his summing up omitted to call the attention of the jury to salient matters vital to the interest of the appellant. He (Colonel Whitaker) had left the Army eight years before the date of his trial, and the offence was in every sense a "state offence." He was indicted with Mr. Minto, director of the General Military Department of Lipton, Ltd. and Mr. Ness. was not before the court; he was in Canada. The only evidence against the appellant consisted of a letter from Ness to Minto; and, in addition, payments by cheques or by drafts into the appellant's banking account of two sums each of £120 and two sums each of £150. The letter should not have been submitted in evidence, and there was no evidence of conspiracy.

In the indictment Colonel Whitaker was described as "a public and ministerial officer" that description did not apply to a military officer. The authorities did not recognise the common law offence of bribery except in the case of judicial officers. The offence was solely a military one and should be punished by a military tribunal, and counsel said that persons subject to military law must be prosecuted within three years of the time of the alleged offence.

Counsel admitted that the Army Regulations, dated August 1904, laid down that officers as well as men were forbidden to act, either directly or indirectly, as agents for any firm engaged in trade, but at the time the alleged offence was committed, counsel said, that regulation was not in existence. Every other person included originally with Colonel Whitaker in the charge, said counsel, had escaped by payment of fines, even though some of them were commissioned officers or men of high commercial standing.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, in contesting the appeal dealt with Mr. T. M. Healy's contention that the appellant was not a public officer, although indicted as such.

A person in his Majesty's Army, said the Attorney-General, was within the meaning of the statute, not only a public officer but also a ministerial officer because he was not a judicial officer. It was true, as Mr. Healy said, that the matter was an old one. One of the most deplorable things in the case was that Colonel Whitaker had retired before the matter was discovered. A colonel was the despotic head of a regiment of soldiers. It was not as if Colonel Whitaker had succumbed to some sudden temptation. Unfortunately the facts showed that the appellant for a series of years was prepared to demand from time to time or to receive grants of money. Army officers were not paid a munificent sum, but on the other hand £450 was more than a colonel's yearly pay in any infantry regiment. That sum actually passed from a firm of contractors to the appellant. Counsel submitted that the sentence was not excessive.

Mr. Comyns Carr (with Mr. T. Healy, K. C.), replying for the appellant, spoke of the mental suffering and disgrace which Colonel Whitaker had suffered. There was first, a War Office inquiry; then the hearing at the police court, which was prolonged; and afterwards the trial. In view of this, he asked, the court if some mercy could not be extended.

The arguments on the appeal, occupied nearly nine hours. A large number of decided cases were quoted; and Sir John Simon had before him a neat, long row of fifty law books.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the appellant was at the time the officer commanding the Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed at Malta. He entered into a contract through one Ness, who was the representative of Liptons, Limited, at Malta. He received considerable sums of money, amounting to £540, from Ness. It was in evidence that these canteen contractors were minded, whenever they got the opportunity, to pay money in the shape of bribes to persons who had influence in obtaining them the position of contractor.

There was plenty of evidence to show that the code of commercial morality on which they were working was a very low one, and they were always ready to pay money to secure the places. The appellant received the sums of money at times spread over a period of his service in Malta, Crete, and Sheffield.

In his evidence the appellant gave no explanation except that he was acting as a recommender of Liptons and of the brewery that was supplying the canteen to other regiments without disclosing the fact that he was in receipt of these sums for giving that advice.

That conduct, has lordship said, was certainly a very immoral and dishonest social act. He sought to distinguish between what he did towards other requirements and what he did towards his own. That the duty of a colonel of one regiment owed no duty to the other regiments seemed to be in the appellant's mind, but his lordship thought that was entirely fallacious. Though the duty to the other regiments was not so close as it was to his own, it existed.

The court held that the wording of the indictment constituted a charge of conspiracy that was good at common law.

A colonel (said his lordship) was a trustee whose duty it was to consider the interests of his own men beyond everything, and for him to put himself in such a position that his interests and his duties conflicted, and that he was not in the position of a perfectly free man to decide the merits of contracts submitted to him, was a misdemeanour of common law, and in the judgment of the court a very serious one.

"I pass now," added the judge, "to the last point made by Mr. Healy in his very touching appeal to us to reduce the sentence. We think we are not able to do so. This court is not charged with the revision of sentences except in cases where the sentence is clearly excessive. We are not able to say that this is the case here, as I think this is a very serious matter. If any clemency is to be shown in the matter it is for the Minister charged with the exercise of that duty and not for this court. Application made to him no doubt will receive proper attention, but it must not be supposed that we are in a position to say anything on that subject."

Upon application by Mr. Healy, the sentence was ordered to date from conviction instead of from June 28.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF STEVENSON.

TREASURE ISLAND MAP.

Self consciousness and fretfulness are the insignia of youthful genius, and even Shakespeare has left it on record that he must have chafed under the harrow of wounded self-esteem, for he begins one of his sonnets with the lines:

When in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes.

I all alone beweep my outcast state.

Burns, Shelley, and Keats have left many such self-communings, and the auction-room has jumped at them. Not long ago it was shown says the "Daily Telegraph," that the market was prepared to treat Robert Louis Stevenson's manuscripts and letters as desirable prey, although, curiously, neither Carlyle for Ruskin has a high sale "quotation." On July 24 at Southey's the Stevenson cult is to have a fine opportunity. Stevenson's stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, has sent a number of quite unpublished letters by the great writer and such an important manuscript as thirty-six folio pages of Stevenson's unfinished story "Weir of Hermiston."

One of Stevenson's early bits of introspection was written when he was 23. It shows signs of a certain philosophy attained after much struggling, and runs thus:

I think now, this 5th or 6th of April, 1873, that I can see my future life. I think it will run stiller and stiller, year by year, a very quiet, desultorily studious existence. If God only gives me tolerable health, I think now I shall be very happy; work and science calm the mind and stop gnawing in the brain; and as I am glad to say that I do now recognise that I shall never be a great man, I may set myself peacefully on a smaller journey; not without hope of coming to the inn before nightfall.

Then he adds the "Desiderata of Life."

"I. Good health. II. Two to three hundred a year (he had probably read his Disraeli). III. O du lieber Gott—Friends! Amen." Robert Louis Stevenson.

His letters to his parents must always be of great interest. Writing to his father from a French café when he was 28, he makes this confession of faith:

. . . I have had some sharp lessons and some very acute sufferings in these last seven and twenty years; more than even you would guess; I begin to grow an old man; a little sharp, I fear, and a little close and unfriendly; but still I have a good heart and believe in myself and my fellow men and the God who made us all. . . There are not many sadder people in the world, perhaps, than I; I have my eye on a sickbed. . . Two years ago, I think I was as bad a man as was consistent with my character. And of all that has happened to to me since then, strange as it may seem to you, everything has been, in one way or another, bringing me a little nearer to what I think you would like me to be. 'Tis a strange world indeed, but there is a manifest God for those who care to look for him.

This is a very solemn letter from my surroundings in this busy café; but I had it in my heart to write it; and indeed, I was out of the humour for anything lighter, &c.

STEVENSON ON DUTY.

Every Scot is imbued with the idea of religious duty, and we find Stevenson writing to his mother from Davos when he was 30 the germ of his "Christmas Sermon."

I wonder if you or my father ever thought of the obsurities that lie upon human duty from the negative form in which the ten commandments are stated. . . . "Thou shalt not" is but an example: "Thoult shalt" is the law of God. . . . "To love one's neighbour as oneself" is much harder, but it states life so much more actively, gladly, and kindly, that you can see some pleasure in it; and till you can see some pleasure in these hard choices and bitter necessities, where is there any Good News to men? . . . The whole necessary morality in kindness; and it should spring of itself, from the one fundamental doctrine, faith, &c.

As some relief to this somewhat heavy sermonising we come across a draft fragment of a Catriona chapter with a few humorous lines on the back beginning:

Where are my socks? Where is my shirt?

Where is the old familiar dirt?

The identity of some of his characters with his friends is revealed in an 1890 letter thus:

Henley was John Silver (in "Treasure Island,") and Baxtor Miguel Finebury (in "The Wrong Box.") My friends come out rather third best in literature. Bob (R. A. M. Stevenson) was Otto (in "Prince Otto") and Somerset (in "More New Arabian Nights.") Willy Traquair was David Balfour, though that was dashed with Hugh Wilson.

When Stevenson was a boy of 12 he visited Homburg. Recalling his youthful impressions in some fragmentary "Random Memories," he thus describes the jingle of the gambling-rooms as "An Onlooker in Hell:"

I must string togather a few random memories, covering nearly three lustres of time, and connected only by the thread on which I string them. I heard first in Homburg the continuous ringing of counted money on the tables of a gambling-house. Sitting on the torrace, I became suddenly aware of it with a thrill of that pleasure of hearing not yet forgotten; a fine band of music played there daily, and I have forgot the music; but I think when I come to lie dying I shall still recall (as I do now) the more delicate concert from within. It chanced I was to hear it again and yet again in the course of my vagrant life. I thought then already, as I still think today, that there are few sounds to be compared with it in Nature; and it is a singular thought to me now and in this far away place, that the song of the money is still going on in Europe, like the song of the birds, perennial.

TREASURE ISLAND MAP.

If only Stevenson could have seen "The Buccaneer's Atlas," described in "The Daily Telegraph" on June 17! The original map which Stevenson drew from his imagination and inspired him to write the story was done one day in a spirit of boyish emulation—young Lloyd Osbourne was drawing maps at the time. Stevenson says:

I made the map of an island; it was elaborately and (I thought) beautifully coloured: the shape of it took my fancy beyond expression: it contained harbours that pleased me like sonnets: and with the unconsciousness of the predestined, I ticketed my performance "Treasure Island."

When the story of "Treasure Island" was republished this gem of a map was lost, either at or on the way to his publishers. He had, perforce, to draw another, and he has thus described his tortures. The reconstructed map is to be sold.

. . The time came when it was decided to republish, and I sent in my manuscript and the map along with it. The proofs came, they were corrected, but I heard nothing of the map. I wrote and asked; was told it had never been received, and sat aghast. It is one thing to draw a map at random, set a scale in one corner of it at a venture, and write up a story to the measurements. It is quite another to have to examine a whole book, make an inventory of all the allusions contained in it, and with a pair of compasses painfully design a map to suit the data. I did it, and the map was drawn again in my father's office, with embellishments of blowing whales and sailing ships, and my father himself brought into service a knack he had of various writing, and elaborately forged the signature of Captain Flint and the sailing directions of Billy Bones. But somehow it was never Treasure Island to me.

And among many illuminating fragments there is this beautiful bit of a projected essay on Time.

. . . Time does not exist for us while we are children; we are unconscious of any progression, and live in a large place not measured out by hours; even meals and bedtime arrive in no fixed order and surprise us by their coming; the school hour is the first that strikes for us, it is the school bell that first begins to break up our existence into measured parts.

Lastly, the sale will include the original "Master Humphrey's Clock," which Dickens saw at Bernard Castle in 1837, when he was studying the Dotheboys Hall portion of "Nicholas Nickleby."

The annual meeting of the Indian Railway Association takes place this year at Simla on the 21st September and following dates.

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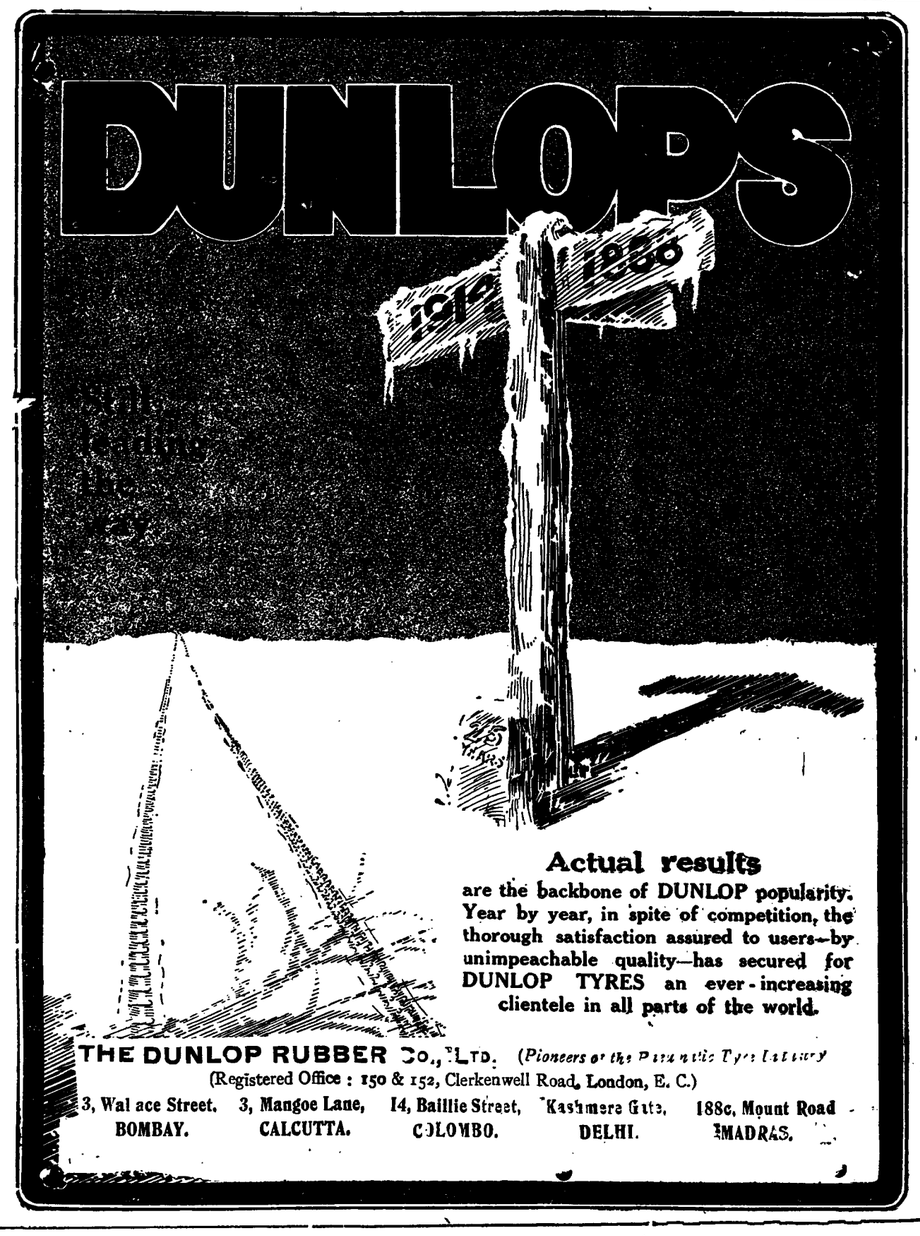

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TOBACCO AT AKBAR'S COURT.

HOW THE EMPEROR WELCOMED THE DRUG.

How tobacco, then newly brought to India from the West, first found its way into the Court of Akbar, the great Moghul Emperor, is related by a writer in the "Hindu Patriot" The account is based on the memoirs left by Asad Baig, an officer attached to the army sent by Akbar to the Deccan for the subjugation of Bijapur. At Bijapur Asad Baig had found some tobacco. Never having seen before anything like it in India, he brought some with him to Agra and prepared a handsome pipe of jewel work. The stem was three cubits long beautifully coloured, both ends being adorned with jewels and enamel. He also came across a very handsome mouthpiece which he set to the stem and the whole was very handsome. Asad Baig writes:—"Adil Khan had given me a betel bag of very superior workmanship; this I filled with fine tobacco, such that if one leaf be lit, the whole will continue burning. I arranged all elegantly on a silver tray. I had a silver tube made to keep the stem in, and that too was covered with purple velvet. His Majesty received my presents and was asking me how I had collected so many curious things in so short a time, when his eyes fell upon the tray with the pipe and its appurtenances: he expressed great surprise and examined the tobacco which was made up in pipefuls, enquiring what it was and where I had got it. The Nawab Khani-i-Azam replied:—'This is tobacco, which is well-known in Mecca and Medina, and this doctor has brought it as a medicine for your Majesty.' His Majesty looked at it and ordered an attendant to prepare and take him a pipeful. He began to smoke it, when his physician approached and forbad his doing so. But his Majesty was graciously pleased to say that he must smoke a little to gratify me, and, taking the mouthpiece into his mouth, drew two or three breaths. The physician was in great trouble and would not let him do more. He took the pipe from his mouth and bade the Khan-i-Azam try it who took two or three puffs. He then sent for his druggist and asked him what were its peculiar qualities. He replied that there was no mention of it in his books but that it was a new invention and the stems were imported from China and the European doctors had written much in its praise. The first physician said: 'In fact this is an untried medicine about which the doctors have written nothing. How can we describe to Your Majesty the qualities of such unknown things? It is not fitting that your Majesty should try it.' I said to the first physician, 'the Europeans are not so foolish as not to know all about it; there are wise men among them who seldom err or commit mistakes. How can you, before you have tried a thing and found out all its qualities, pass a judgment upon it, that can be depended upon by the physicians, kings, great men and nobles?' The physician replied:—'We do not want to follow the Europeans and adopt a custom which is not sanctioned by our own wisemen, without trial. I said—'It is a strange thing, for every custom in the world was new at one time or other; from the days of Adam till now, they have gradually been invented. Thus the China root, not known to the ancients, has been newly discovered and is useful in many diseases.' When the Emperor heard our dispute with the physician, he was astonished and being much pleased gave me his blessing and then said to the Khan-i-Azam—'Did you hear how wisely Asad spoke? Truly we must not reject a thing that has been adopted by the wisemen of other nations merely because we cannot find it in our books, or how shall we progress?' "The physician was going to say more, when his Majesty stopped him and called for the priest. The latter ascribed many good qualities to tobacco but no one could persuade the physician." Thus the custom of smoking was introduced among the grandees of the Mogul Court but Akbar did not adopt it.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

MARWARIS SENTENCED.

On the 28th May one Bhima Kala, a cloth merchant, hired a cart at Princess Dock to convey seven bales of cloth of the value of Rs. 2,800 to his shop and gave instructions as to where they were to be taken. The cart not turning up at the shop Bhima complained to the police, and Khan Saheb M.H. Take of the C.I.D. succeeded in tracing the driver of the cart and secured his conviction and further enquiries in the case revealed the fact that the driver had sold the goods to Chaturbhuj Dhama, who sold them to Vanechand Mangarand who sold them to Bhihenchand Khemraj, who sold them to Vachhraj Punamchand, all marwaris.

Yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of the charge of receiving stolen property preferred by Mr. Taki against the three marwaris mentioned above. Property to the value of Rs. 2,436 was recovered.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the first, Mr. C. N. Kanuja for the second and third and Mr. Kampani for the fourth accused.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them as follows: First accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default a further three months' imprisonment; second accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, default three months; third accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default two months; and the fourth accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default two months' imprisonment.

Telegrams expressing profound sorrow at the untimely death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge and offering sympathy to the Viceroy were sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy also by the Parsi Arjiman of Nargol; Messrs. Nusserwanji and Son, General Merchants at Deolali; the Bombay Branch of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association, and her Highness Nawab Khurshed Jahan Begum of Cambay. The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has thanked them all on behalf of the Viceroy.

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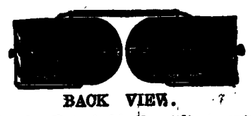

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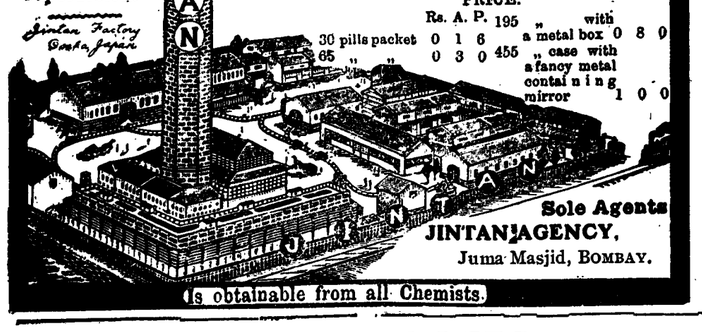

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